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SENSATIONAL STORY.

Cronin Said to Have Been Murdered by British Agents.

Discoveries Supposed to Have Been Made by Newspapers.

Opening of the Trial of Mrs. Robert Hamilton for Assault.

The Court Room at May's Landing Thronged with People.

A Sensational Article.

CHICAGO, September 18.—The last edition of the Evening Mail has a sensational article the substance of which is that the attorneys for the defense in the Cronin case have several letters written by a daughter of Le Caron, the British spy, from London to her lover in Chicago. The Mail says they show that Cronin was not killed by Irishmen but by agents of the British government which had been duped by Cronin who was in the British government's employ as a spy.

The story outlined in the letter is to the effect that Le Caron and Bullingham, with whom he was in partnership in a drug store on the North side, were both British spies and that Dr. Cronin learned their real character and in order to gain a fuller insight into their plans permitted them to think he could be hired. He apparently accepted their proposition that he enter the American branch of the English secret service, and obtained all their information without giving any in return. They became suspicious and sought to obtain from him certain papers given him in his supposed character of spy. He refused to give them up. Meanwhile Le Caron was summoned to England to testify against Parnell. Bullingham was told to obtain from Cronin the documents but Cronin refused to yield them and threatened exposure of the English practices in America. It was resolved to rob him of the papers and it was in that attempt that the doctor was killed. Bullingham has since sold out his drug store and disappeared.

The Evening Journal has the same story in substance, and adds that in opposition thereto it is claimed that at the proper stage of the Cronin trial the prosecution will produce as witnesses Kirby who was in Chicago as an agent of the British government some time before the Cronin murder, prying into the secrets of the Clan na Gael, Le Caron the spy, and Patrick Cooney, familiarly known as "The Fox." Le Caron it is alleged has revealed to the American detectives the names of certain men on whom suspicion has not heretofore rested.

LATER—Industrious researches by a Times reporter produced the Chicago correspondent of Miss Le Caron. His name is Geo. M. Moy, clerk in a sporting goods establishment. Mr Moy admitted that he had been the recipient of letters from Gertrude Le Caron. "I hate to have my name brought into this thing," said he, "but I pledge you my word there is not even a reference made to Dr Cronin in all the letters." Mr Moy was certain that Miss Le Caron had no other gentleman friend in Chicago with whom she corresponded, although he was aware she was writing to a young lady.

Mrs Hamilton on Trial.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., September 18.—The court room was crowded this morning with people anxious to hear the proceedings in the case of Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton, indicted for an atrocious assault upon her child's nurse, Mary Donnelly. Mrs. Hamilton sat beside her counsel and looked pale and wan, her face showing evidence of the strain of the close confinement. Mr. Hamilton did not look towards his wife. The work of selecting a jury was quickly disposed of. Mrs. Hamilton frequently sobbed aloud during the selection of the jury, and gave every evidence of hopeless despondency. Dr. Crosby, the first witness, described the nature of the wound and added that Mrs. Donnelly was entirely out of danger. Mrs. Donnelly then testified as to the facts of the assault and the court took a recess.

In the afternoon the nurse, Mrs. Donnelly, said that Mrs. Hamilton took out of her trunk the knife with which the cutting was done. Mrs. Hamilton called her a vile name and she demanded its being taken back, which she refused to do. She then left the house and on her return found that Hamilton's trousers had been cut in the right knee and his coat split down the back. The knife and garments were both offered in evidence.

Mr. Hamilton's testimony went to show particularly that the nurse was very abusive towards Mrs. Hamilton. The rent in the coat he explained by the fact that early in the day on which the stabbing occurred they had a family quarrel. The nurse, he said, was very aggressive. A parasol was also broken by the defendant. She wanted a greater sum of money than he was willing to allow her on their separation. The defendant had showed him bruises and scratches inflicted by the nurse.

Mrs. Hamilton testified that her husband upheld the nurse and that he was also very abusive to her. He threw her on the bed and placed his knee upon the witness' stomach and then the knife which was lying on the bed was raised by her in self-defense. She stated she first met Hamilton four or five years ago at Mrs. Brown's in New York, being accompanied by Miss Baker. She afterwards met Hamilton on the street and finally he called upon her. Neither of her parents were living and she had money left her by her father. She said she was no relation to Mrs. Swinton, but met her in the boarding house at No. 10 East Twenty seventh street and she also met Josh Mann. She was married last January to Mr. Hamilton, but declined answering if she had been married before or was the mother of the baby Beatrice. Mrs. Hamilton said she was afraid to call her life her own during the time Mrs. Donnelly was in her employ. The nurse neglected the baby and drank a great deal. The nurse had made threats against her life prior to the encounter in which the witness stabbed her. Before the encounter the nurse had attempted an assault upon her with a whisky bottle. Hamilton had put the woman out of the room, but she soon returned screaming "Let me at her," and the fight ensued.

The physicians called to attend the nurse, Mrs. Donnelly, said that she was under the influence of liquor when they came. Mrs. Elizabeth Rupp, proprietor of Nol cottage, was present when Hamilton attempted to assault the nurse with an infants bath tub. Mrs. Hamilton made the remark in her presence "Ray Hamilton, you will have me sent to the gallows yet." Both sides then rested and Judge Reed stated that the arguments would be made and the case given to the jury in the morning.

Mrs. Hamilton Guilty.

MAY'S LANDING, September 19.—The trial of Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton was resumed this morning with the argument for the defense. This was followed by the argument for the prosecution. After a recess the judge delivered his charge and the case was given to the jury.

The jury soon returned a verdict of guilty of an atrocious assault. Mrs. Hamilton was led into the court room and when the foreman of the jury declared the verdict she fell in a swoon on the floor. This most dramatic scene brought tears to almost every eye in the court room. She was sentenced to two years in the state's prison.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rupp, proprietress of the Nol cottage, where the row occurred, said to night that she was caring for the baby Beatrice under instructions from Robert Ray Hamilton, whom she met at court and who said he would decide in a day or two what disposition to make of the innocent cause of all the trouble.

The Report Unfounded.

BOSTON, September 18.—Inquiry at the Union Pacific office develops the fact that the published story of a traffic agreement with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road by way of Duluth has no basis in fact. President Adams while in Chicago did have a conference with Hill of Manitoba, but it was on another matter and nothing whatever was talked about in relation to the traffic arrangement. Adams' visit to Texas was with a view to the consideration of the old question of a "Sunset route," a water and land route which has been under consideration since the provisions of the interstate commerce law went into effect. No project or scheme of any kind with a view to changing the Union Pacific northwestern traffic is as yet under consideration. The story of the union of the San Diego eastern terminal company is also without basis in fact. The Union Pacific officials claim never to have even heard of the scheme and Adams is also said to be in the dark concerning it. The project of pushing a line to Puget Sound, as reported from Portland, Oregon, is something for the future. It may be secured this year and may not. The Union Pacific will sooner or later, it is stated, have its own line to that point. Adams is reported as saying that the general business outlook through the west and northwest is splendid and the prospect for earnings on all the Union Pacific lines as good as could be desired. The statement of the Utah Central railroad, the new consolidation, was made public for the first time to-day and shows surplus earnings over all the fixed charges of $220,267.

A Grant Statue Unveiled.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., September 18.—The statue of General Grant was unveiled to-day. The ceremony was impressive. Thousands of visitors came in excursions from Missouri and Nebraska. At 1 o'clock this afternoon troops formed at Fort Leavenworth, under command of Gen. A. McD. McCook, for the part they were to take in the ceremonies. They consisted of five companies of infantry, four troops of cavalry and one battery of light artillery. In the city a procession formed at the same hour, composed of G. A. R. posts, civic societies, city officials, etc. They marched to the depot and went by train to where they were joined by the troops and marched to the site of the monument. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., commanding the department of the Missouri. The statue is a bronze military figure, nine feet high, upon a polished granite pedestal of equal height. The left foot is slightly advanced, the left hand holds a paper to which points the right fore finger. A slouch hat covers the head. The figure is draped in a long military coat, the cape thrown back over the shoulders. Orations were delivered by Senator Ingalls and others.

Ball Players' Scheme.

CHICAGO, September 14.—Hints of various kinds touching an important move to be made by the Brotherhood of Base Ball Players has been published recently, and this afternoon's Journal says the report that the Brotherhood intends to take the game out of the hands of the present owners of League clubs appears to have some foundation. The probabilities are, the Journal says, by the close of the present league season the plans of the Brotherhood will be well enough matured to warrant public acknowledgment of their intentions. Just at present they are not giving away any more particulars than they can help. The plan is to run the game, so far as the League cities are concerned, on a sort of co-operative basis. If it succeeds other associations may be similarly reorganized. It is proposed to place the management of the whole affair in the hands of a general committee representing each club. Each club will have a stock capital of $20,000, some of which will be taken by the players and the rest by men who are to act as officers and financial backers. The players are to receive a small but fair salary and a percentage of the profits. The receipts after all expenses, including salaries and percentages, are paid are to be put into a pool to be equally divided among the clubs. Another new feature will be the hanging up of big money prizes for first and second players in the championship race. There will be no Sunday games, no liquor selling on the grounds and but little change in the price of admission.

The Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, September 18.—The Cronin case was resumed this afternoon and the attempt to get a jury continued. Frank Woodruff's attorney applied to day to have his client set at liberty the legal time within which he should be brought to trial having passed. The judge declined to hear the application on account of a lack of jurisdiction and the case will be laid before the judge to-morrow.

Proceedings in the case were not resumed until 1 o'clock this afternoon, Judge McConnell being engaged in another matter during a portion of the forenoon. The work of getting a jury was at once resumed. A little before adjournment four jurors who had been repeatedly questioned by both sides, were pronounced satisfactory by the defence. The counsel for the state consulted and then announced that they also accepted the men, who were promptly sworn in. Their names are: James A. Pearson, Glenwood; John Culver, Evanston; Jno. L. Hall, Fernwood; Charles C. Dix, Chicago.

Will Not Re-open the Case.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—On motion for a review of the decision rendered by Secretary Vilas in December, 1888, revoking the approved swamp and list known as No 5 Lakeview land district in the state of Oregon, Secretary Noble has refused to re open the case, holding that no great harm can result to the state under the decision as made, and on the contention of counsel for the state that the legal title to the land was by certification vested in the state, the secretary says without expressing an opinion, that conceding this to be correct the department is without jurisdiction to entertain the motions and appeals of the state, and the whole question is remitted to the courts.

A Magnificent Bequest.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., September 18.—The will of the late Prof. Elias Loomis was made public yesterday. It bequeaths the bulk of his estate, which is valued at from $250,000 to $300,000, to Yale University. This is the second largest gift ever made to Yale. After various small bequests the will provides that the bulk of the professor's books, pamphlets, manuscripts, engravings, curiosities and household furniture shall go to Henry B. Loomis, of Seattle, W. T. All of the remainder will go to Yale in trust. One-third of the income from this trust will be given to Henry B. Loomis, of Seattle, one third to Francis E. Loomis, now traveling in Europe, and the other third to the Yale observatory.

Iowa Democrats.

SIOUX CITY, September 18.—When the democratic convention met this afternoon Horace Boise was nominated for governor, S. L. Bestow for lieutenant governor, Judge W. J. Brannen, for supreme judge, Thomas Irish for superintendent of public instruction and David Morgan for railroad commissioner. The resolutions adopted endorse the national platform, favor the Australian system of voting, endorse state and national central control of railroads and other corporations, demand "in the interest of true temperance" the passage of a carefully guarded license law, and denounce as an insult to every brave soldier the decision rendered by the republican administration that the dishonorable discharge of a soldier from the service of the United States is no bar to a pension. A resolution was also adopted favoring Chicago for the world's fair and asking Iowa congressmen to work to that end.

Knights of Pythias Officers.

DENVER, September 18.—The grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, convened again at 11 o'clock this morning. The entire morning session was taken up in the election of officers, who are as follows: Grand chancellor, G. C. Carr, Trinidad, formerly grand vice chancellor; grand vice chancellor, Don O. Hayward, Del Norte; grand prelate, E. K. Miller, Colorado Springs; grand master of exchequer, J. B. McClellan, Idaho Springs; grand keeper of records and seals, W. S. O'Brien, Salida; grand master of arms, W. A. Craft, Pueblo; grand inner guard, Ralph Talbot; grand outer guard, G. C. Westover. The remainder of the day was taken up by unimportant business.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

DENVER, September 19.—The Grand Royal Arch chapter of Colorado was in session this forenoon and elected the following officers: G. A. P., Samuel E. Thompson, Durango; D. G. H. P., Ceylon E. Olin, Pueblo; G. K., William W. Roloson, Salida; G. S., Thomas Nicholl, Denver; G. C. H., Henry T. West, Greeley; G. T., William D. Todd, Denver; G. S., Edward C. Parmlee, Pueblo.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Death, Wreck and Ruin Brought by Tons of Sliding Rocks.

The Terrible Disaster Which Visited Quebec Last Night.

Thirteen Dead Bodies Taken From the Big Mass of Debris.

Fifty Persons Supposed to be Still Buried in the Ruins.

Death Under Sliding Rocks.

QUEBEC, September 19.—To-night several thousand tons of rock slid from Cape Diamond at the end of Dufferin terrace to Champlain street, 800 feet below, demolishing in its course seven dwellings. Up to midnight six bodies had been taken from the ruins—Thomas Farrell and two of his children, also two children named Burke and one unknown child. Farrell's mother-in-law, Mrs. Allen, and her husband are still in the ruins. About twenty-five persons have been removed from the debris badly injured. Some have broken arms and legs and others are badly crushed and mutilated. It is supposed that at least fifty persons are yet under the ruins. The debris covers the road in a solid mass some 300 feet in length and from 15 to 25 feet high. It is impossible to say at present how many are dead and wounded. Everyone is working heroically and under difficulties. The night is intensely dark and the electric light wires have been prostrated.

1.30 A. M.—The mass of rock detached from the cliff side left a vacant space of extraordinary dimensions under Dufferin terrace, and that great promenade is now unsafe. Thirteen corpses and sixteen wounded have now been taken out. The pecuniary damage will be large. A force of 600 men is now working on the debris.

Cries of "Help, help." are heard from beneath the debris but no help can be given. Very little progress has been made in recovering the bodies owing to the stupendous mass of rock covering. The body of a woman named Mrs. Harrison has just been pulled out of the debris. More rocks are falling and it is feared the whole boulder forming the highest point of Quebec will give way.

Garrison Discharged.

CHICAGO, September 19.—A special from New York says: Sporting circles have received quite a shock to-day in the announcement that "Snapper" Garrison has been discharged by Millionaire Belmont for alleged bad riding. The story goes that Traynor, now of the Belmont stable, told the millionaire that Raceland was in superb condition and fit to win the Oriental handicap. Garrison rode him. He finished ninth and had been the favorite. After the race was run, Belmont, hot over his failure and still believing that he had been told the truth about Raceland's condition, sought Garrison in the saddling paddock and said, among other things, "You little rogue, you should have won. What did you mean by riding my horse the way you did? You never tried to win." Garrison was almost dumb with astonishment. His face became pale as he stammered, "I did the best I could. I was shut off when I tried to get through." "You are not telling the truth. You are a little thief," exclaimed Mr. Belmont. "You should have won the Futurity with St. Carlo. You have not been riding my horses as they should have been ridden." Public opinion is with the jockey.

Faulker's Second Trial.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 19.—The second trial of General Lester B. Faulkner, charged with wrecking the Dansville National bank, was begun in the United States district court before Judge Coxe this morning. Wm. B. Hoyt, Hon. L. N. Lockewood's assistant, made the opening plea to the jury. He reviewed the circumstances leading to the failure. "On the 13th day of August the stock in the Dansville National bank," said Hoyt, "was owned entirely by the Faulkner family and they are wholly responsible. We intend to prove that Lester B. Faulkner reported to the comptroller of the currency in his last statement that the bank was only $13,000 short, yet in less than thirty days the bank failed with $436,000 liabilities and with only $119 in the safe. We expect to show there was $117,501 in the bank at the very time Lester B. Faulkner made his fraudulent report to the United States treasury.

Geo. H. Wood, of Washington, who was connected with the treasury as examiner of the reports of national banks for the past 25 years, identified several Dansville bank reports. Jas. M. Donald, cashier of the Hanover national bank, of New York, said that on May 18, 1887, the amount of the indebtedness of the Dansville bank to the United States was $57,847 and the amount of indebtedness on the first day of August, 1887, just previous to the failure was $18,355 on discount paper and $18,000 on temporary loans. The witness went to Dansville and saw Faulkner who showed him the property he owned. The witness suggested to Faulkner that a mortgage on the property would be acceptable but he made no reply save that he would communicate with the government officials in regard to the matter. Hoyt read a number of letters received by the Hanover bank from Lester B. Faulkner, stating that he hoped the time might come when the Dansville bank could loan them plenty of cash with no interest.

A Queer Interview.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The Times to-morrow will report that John Roddy, who was mentioned in the evening papers as a possible Cronin suspect and said to be in Bridewell, was at his home to-night, just returned from a trip to Ireland. Roddy is a well-to-do grocer. In an interview he unhesitatingly admitted his having left Chicago the day following Cronin's disappearance on a vacation trip, as he put it. He acknowledged being a member of the Clan-na Gael, camp No. 20 but denied emphatically receiving any box in Ireland or England, or having gone there for any such purpose. He states that he was unacquainted with Cronin, Cooney or Burke, but did know Detective Whalens, Coughlin's former partner. Roddy was formerly a policeman himself.

The Times reporter returned to the residence later in the day and interviewed Mrs. Roddy. She expressed her horror at the Cronin murder and said that when her husband heard of it they had been in Ireland a month. "Where were you when the box was sent?" said the reporter. "We were ——," at this point, an old woman, aged apparently 70 years, rushed into the hall and exclaimed, "For God's sake, hold your tongue. What do they know and what the —— can they do to him any way?" And so saying she rushed back as suddenly as she came. Mrs. Roddy was dumb for a minute and then broke into a forced laugh. Conversation was again taken up by the Times man and once more did the old lady, who proved to be Mrs. Roddy's mother, repeat the strange performance. She again begged Mrs. Roddy to keep silence, ending with the declaration, "You are supposed to know nothing at all of the Cronin murder."

Train Robbers Captured.

DENVER, September 19.—A Salt Lake special says: The Ogden officials are satisfied that they have captured the two men who robbed the passengers on the Rio Grande Western railway train at Thompson's Springs. Recently the cashier of a gambling house at Ogden was held up at the point of a pistol and robbed of $350 and Sheriff Belknap, of Ogden, and Deputy Marshal Pratt used this as a reason for capturing Edward and J. E. Dayton last night. The former is involved in the robbery of the cashier, and he was not aware until after he had been locked up that he was wanted for the train robbery. It is said that the Daytons came to Green river on the night of the robbery on two bay horses and took the train for the north, going direct to Ogden. One of the Daytons has already been identified by a passenger on the train.

North and South.

CHATTANOOGA, September 19.—The preliminary meeting of the Chickamauga association was held this afternoon in a mammoth tent erected for the occasion. The meeting had been called to organize a memorial association composed of old federal and ex-confederates for the purpose of purchasing the ground of the Chickamauga battle field and converting it into a national park dedicated to the memory of old soldiers of both armies who engaged each other on that bloody field. Rev. J. W. Bachman, an ex-confederate chaplain of this city, offered a prayer invoking the blessings of the Almighty on the movement and asking him to cement and bind the hearts of all old soldiers together.

Captain Shipp, commander of the A. B. Forest camp of ex-confederates of this city, nominated General Rosecrans for chairman amid uproarious applause. The general was chosen and in a few words, heartily endorsing the Chickamauga memorial movement, he called the meeting to order. General Boynton expressed his belief that the next congress would rescue the old battle field from private parties and dedicate it to the soldiers. Ex-Governor Marks of Tennessee strongly urged the organization of the society. Several other speeches were made and a general hand-shake followed between old soldiers, four thousand of whom were in attendance. Adjournment was then had to the battle field of Chickamauga, where the permanent organization will be effected to-morrow, after which a huge barbecue will be prepared.

General Land Office Report.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The annual report of Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office Wm. M. Stone has been submitted to the secretary of the interior. In opening his report, Commissioner Stone refers to the accumulation of business in the office which had been left over from the former administrations and which was partly due to the increasing work of local land offices. The system in force, he says, was not promotive of the speedy dispatch of business, especially in the case of the board of review created by Commissioner Sparks which he abolished as a hindrance to good, safe and quick work in the office.

Commenting on Mr. Sparks' unfortunate and unwarranted suspicions that a widespread system of fraud prevailed and Mr. Sparks' assertion that "the proportion of fraudulent filings to the total number of filings made and relinquished may be estimated in round numbers at 100 per cent," Mr. Stone says: "This wholesale arraignment of claimants on the public domain should not have been made without the most conclusive evidence to sustain it." The report goes on to say that no general misconduct on the part of western settlers has been found.

During the year 70,141 agricultural patents were issued covering 11,791,119 acres of land, an increase over the preceding year of more than three million acres. Mineral patents to the number of 913, covering an acreage of 17,096, were issued. There were patented for the benefit of railroads, under the law, 425,046 acres of land, and under the swamp land grants to states 259,721 acres. State selections under educational grants were approved to the extent of 132,330 acres, and lands to Indians patented under various acts to the amount of 159,390.

The total cash receipts of the office from sales of land and fees were $8,270,225, a decrease of more than $3,000,000 as compared with previous years. During the year surveys were accepted to the amount of 4,544,372 acres principally in Dakota, Montana and New Mexico. Commissioner Stone calls attention to certain allowances made to deputy surveyors by the first comptroller of the treasury in the years 1886 and 1887, which in his opinion were grossly irregular and palpable usurpation of the powers and duties specially belonging to the commissioner of the general land office.

The report referred to the unsettled condition of the private land claims in New Mexico and Arizona and the urgent need of congressional action to settle the titles in these territories. Referring to the act of March 3d, 1889, which authorizes the secretary of the interior to adjust each of the railroad grants, and if any are erroneously certified or patented to commence proceedings to cancel them, the report states that of pending selections 21,660,846 acres have been suspended awaiting action by congress. Attention is called to the fact that more than 80,000,000 acres of land have been claimed under the swamp land act in various states, Florida alone while having a total acreage of but 37,931,520 acres having lists filed for 22,221,469 acres as swamp lands. "There can be no doubt," says the report, "that large quantities of land amounting to millions of acres have been patented to the state erroneously as swamp when in fact they were and are good agricultural lands." The work of examining ex parte mineral entries is said to be two and a half years in arrears.

The report recommends that when a homestead or pre emption claimant receives his patent and mineral is discovered subsequently on his claim his certificate of entry shall act as a bar to any mining claim upon the discovery made subsequently to the entry. The report recommends the repeal of all laws relating to public timber and the enactment of a general law, plain, concise and unmistakable in meaning. Fewer fraudulent entries have been made during the year than for many years past owing to the increased vigilance, but several cases are mentioned in the report where syndicates have sought to obtain coal lands by fraudulent means, and in one case, had they succeeded, the commission alone would have amounted to $550,000. The opening of Oklahoma is referred to as the most important incident for several years in the administration of the land office.

Tanner's Successor.

BOSTON, September 17.—Major Geo S. Merrill, Massachusetts insurance commissioner and chairman of the national committee on pensions of the G. A. R., who has been mentioned for pension commissioner, received from a friend in Washington to-day the following dispatch: "Warner has declined and you are the man. Accept our congratulations."

DEER PARK, Md., September 17.—It is stated authoritatively to-night that Major Warner has not declined the commissionership. He still has the matter under consideration. Major George S. Merrill, of Massachusetts, is believed to be the only other man whom President Harrison is considering.

Americans Killed in a Riot.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—A cable has been received at the department of state from the consul at Kingston, Jamaica, saying that a riot occurred at Navassa Island in the Carribean sea, in which a number of Americans were killed. The consul says at his request the British war ship left Jamaica for the scene immediately upon the receipt of the news of the trouble. It is learned at the navy department that the Galena is now on her way and will probably arrive to-morrow. She was at St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, when the news of the riot was received in Washington and was at once sent to Navassa. This island is under no particular jurisdiction but is regarded as under the protection of the United States. It is said to be owned by an American company of which General B. F. Butler is a member. It is about 250 miles from Kingston and is a guano island.

BALTIMORE, September 19.—The Navassa Phosphate company owns the island where the riot was reported yesterday. They received a cablegram from the master of a vessel referring to the revolution there, but giving no particulars. Another cablegram received to-day made no mention of it.

PROVIDENCE, September 19.—Hon. T. B. Barnaby died here this morning. He was the democratic candidate for governor in 1877, and for a number of years a member of the national democratic committee. He was stricken with paralysis.

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EUROPEAN MANNERS.

Mrs. John Sherwood on the Manners of European Men.

The Agreeable External Politeness of the Old World.

Characteristic Differences of Englishmen and Frenchmen.

Montaigne, Burke and Victoria on Good Breeding.

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AIX LES BAINS, August 30, 1889.

Fascinating and beautiful women are apt to find the manners of all men good. Such kind critics, however, have the same influence upon the manners of men as music is said to have in taming lions and tigers. We all have the testimony of Bret Harte and other writers of plays and romances, as to the effect of a woman's presence in a mining camp, of even her little shoe, put up aloft, and deemed a household deity. The familiar play of the Danites, where the rough and tumble camp resolved to kill the school master, but when that hated person enters, and proves to be a school mistress, the change from ferocity to gentleness is so sudden as to be funny. And this is but the concession to the old distich.

> "And when a woman smiled
> Old Adam was beguiled,
> And Solomon a noodle."

It would seem, therefore, that women are arbiters of men's manners, as of their happiness. But all of life is not love making, all of life is not made up of the intercourse between people who are even interested in each other. Most of it is made up of that concession to what is decent and peaceful, which makes civilization, and into this concession must enter largely that self-possession which can make us appear amiable when we are angry, polite when we are offended or preoccupied, cheerful when we are miserable, and civilized when we are savage and selfish.

To this desirable complexion have European men come after years of civilization. That long story of historical etiquette which crops out as we read of the meeting of kings and potentates and their courtiers of three thousand years, here and there making a picture on the mind, and the scene of Ferdinand and Isabella meeting at Avila after a separation of three days, each at the head of an army, "when they approached, bowed three times to each other, when Ferdinand advanced, kissed the queen on either cheek, and his daughter on the forehead," and so on through Froissart's chronicles, full of pretty stories of good manners.

Then come the elegant courts of Louis XIV and Louis XV, the manners of powder and brocade, then the red brush of the French revolution sweeping it all away, and the Petit Caporal whom Mme. de Remusat says had no manners. It is all changed. But although a certain brusqueness came in with the "Rights of Man," the manners of European men have ever been as regards formal and ceremonious politeness superior to those of the newer civilizations.

European men treat each other with some consideration, they felt that when they meet, they apologize if at a dinner they have left out anything which might be required by the guest. The "laws of the duel," as the old fashioned writers would say, have affected them, they hesitate to offend until the time comes when they shall be ready to put a bullet through the head to which they are temporarily bowing.

As to the manners of European men toward woman, they are outwardly much more polite. A man marks his respect by lifting his hat as he enters a railway train. If admitted to a house intimately, he kisses the hand of the mother or grandmother. He recognizes age as a dignity, he asks if he may be permitted to smoke in her presence, he is respectful and courteous to a degree unknown, or at least unobserved, in America. He thinks of a thousand little observances, attentions and courtesies, which make life easy, agreeable, and pleasing to those to whom ceremony is agreeable, as it always is to woman.

But the foundation of good manners is built in unselfishness, and a kind heart these polished men do not always possess. If a lady would like to change places with them in a railway carriage with them to be out of the sun, they feel no obligation to do that kindness. They stand on their reserved rights. If a bouquet offends them, they will throw it out of the window if it is not in the lady's hand. They will smoke in her face, and if she is left alone on the wayside—God help her!—they will not.

Here the American man with his real chivalry for woman becomes the better-mannered man of the two. He, the American (we will for the sake of argument take the uncultivated rustic), who may never have lifted his hat to another man—he may not know the etiquette of a dinner, he may be a boor at court, but he has never failed to give the best seat to a woman, to protect her and to help her if she is in distress.

Here, again, we must make a digression by saying that America is not rustic. There are just as good manners in America as anywhere else, and in a certain class almost the same polish; but we do not yet as a nation appreciate the value of manner. The bad manners of certain Americans, or rather we should say, the lack of manner, comes from want of thought. Washington Irving, who came over as secretary of legation under Mr. McLane to England sixty years ago, felt this very much, and when asked what were the advantages of foreign travel, answered:

"The man who goes over a bear may come home a gentleman."

There are no more generous, kindly, chivalrous men in the world, than the Americans, but they might study optional civility to advantage—that harmless, graceful courtesy of the French people, which oils the wheels of life. When a Frenchman takes off his hat in a windy doorway a well bred woman always begs of him to put it on. If a man is of low or high degree, a boatman, a coachman—a lady will tell him to cover his head. A husband in France moves his wife's chair to the best place, he kisses her hand, he brings her shawl, he arranges the footstool, no matter whether he likes her or not. It is to be feared there are some American husbands, good and true, who have no optional civility.

Gentle politeness has a charming effect on domestic life. Even used satirically, as in Moliere's comedy, where the son says, as he is being denounced by an angry papa, "Pray, sir, take a chair, you could scold me so much easier if you were sitting," it is apt to be telling. It soothes the temper, which may be said to be the climate of our moral nature, civility is the Damaskened blade, it repels familiarity, it is ornamental and useful, and it hints at a reserved strength, which may be needed. Yet it is polished, and does not offend. And if any of us have that ungovernable characteristic, a quick temper, easy to sudden wrath, but ready for repentance, how necessary to us is the outer varnish of manner, the enamel which shall protect the cup from bursting, giving the metal within time to cool.

And if we have the self-righteousness which comes from a consciousness of virtue which leads to the nagging temper, if we feel impelled to tell our friends of their faults, how much we need manners which shall restrain us in this moment of unnecessary exaltation! St. Philip Neri, most amiable of saints, the learned and noble head of the Oratorians, was so afraid of the self-righteousness which comes from a knowledge of virtue that he took pains to mortify it.

But on the young foreign gentleman we need not perhaps earn his temptation. They do but need to be reminded of St. Philip Neri. But they do adorn their lives by a perpetual politeness which is admirable, even "la politesse du coeur"—punctilious in points of professional etiquette, adorned with grace and ease, and with an utter absence of self consciousness which is charming. Yet it does not indicate deep feeling or betray a great absorbing interest in us as individuals, yet it is a safe manner, and overflows with those little cares for one's ease which soothe that mysterious thing within us which we call vanity or pride. The latter a noble word often misused and really, as pride may be at once either the best or the poorest thing, as we make it the painted wooden three legged stool of assumption, of arrogance, or impoliteness, or the throne of self respect and dignity, whether we allow that central egotism to make us noble and agreeable or absurd and detestable—we all have it in us, and foreign manners soothe that secretion.

It is curious to observe the optional civility on the two sides of the channel. A Frenchman always lifts his hat when he enters a railway carriage, passes an acquaintance or stands uncovered in the presence of death. An Englishman rarely lifts his hat unless royalty is passing. He sits with his hat on in the house of commons, in the reading room of a hotel when ladies are present, in his club, where, however, he is privileged to stay.

But in his own house there is no man so polite as an Englishman, he is the host. Even the most reserved of all nations, people who think there is no offense so heinous as a foreign manner, the English at home have a "politesse" which we might all be glad to copy.

Etiquette differs in every country. An American gentlemen does not smoke while driving with his wife in the park, he would be mobbed in the city. In England, it is allowed, and yet they criticise our carriage etiquette severely. A conventional standard of manners, dress, and even of conversation, grows up in every country. There is a certain air acquired by residence in different cities. Manner is more impressive in France, and the Italian is the more sympathetic, the Spaniard is more formal and grave, yet there is a standard of manner which at any court of Europe would be recognized as good.

In the world of fashion, manner is indispensable. Bulwer used to call the society of London "A masquerade of hate,"—he praises those men who are born leaders, who rise to the top like bubbles of champagne, who hide their tempers behind an armour of good breeding, who, through a life of fashionable experience, learn if they bear with the disagreeable that they will reach the agreeable.

Of all bad manners, the presumptuous and the familiar are the most intolerable, and we must do European men the justice to say that such a manner is almost an unknown thing on the continent. The expression "polite society" has almost disappeared; it would be considered exceedingly finical to use it to-day, and yet it expresses something which we would not like to lose. European men are doing their best to save it.

Old-fashioned courtesy, and the "due mean" seem to be out of fashion; it is to be feared that women are somewhat to blame for this. They emulate the manners of men, and of the age too much. They should demand respect, and carry in their smiles and bows the good manners of the best women of all ages. They should remember that when a woman ceases to be delicate, elegant and dignified, she is injuring the manners of her husband, her son and her grandson; she is making a plot on the century; she is giving every man a right to treat her with disrespect, she steps down from the throne and throws away the sceptre, she renounces the divine rights. European men, like American men, must be kept in their places.

A man's salutation to a woman should be the embodiment of respect. People of the highest fascination communicate by eye and smile, and bend of the head, a whole volume, they talk without knowing it. Such a bow, such a greeting has called a color into a fair cheek, which was more eloquent than words. Here, of course, comes in the question of temperament. Every one is not gifted with personal fascination. But if we cannot all give as we come from the heart, we come from the manner is the next best thing, and this is especially observed in Europe, particularly among European men.

Burke said that manners were more important than laws. "Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us by a steady, constant, uniform insensible operation, like the air we breathe." "Politeness is the queen of the virtues." But, as we often find the best "manners" in the most corrupt societies we must try to discern what Burke meant by manners. He did not mean alone the manner of the fashionable man to the beautiful woman. Nor alone the polished etiquette of the drawing room, but the habitual manner of the fortunate to the unfortunate, of the poor to the poor, of the doctor to his patient, of the landlord to his tenant, of one old woman to another old woman, and of the universal courtesy of man to woman.

Montaigne, that cultivated pagan, a typical Frenchman, a fascinating egotist, has left many epigrammatic utterances on the subject of manners. His essay on Friendship is incomparable. Perhaps his maxims are like his wine, the famous *Chateau Yquem*, polished, soft, sweet, insincere, rather hurtful—but oh! how agreeable! He dwells much upon manner as the shadow of virtues. Was Montaigne instrumental in forming the manner of his countrymen?

The eastern salutation, the hands clasped and spread, the head touching the ground, is impressive and stately, it befits the wearer of a turban and a fatalist. The deep courtesy of the women of the age of Louis Quinze, the bow of the men, became that age of powder and brocade. The hand kissing of Victoria's court befits the dignity of that ceremonious function. The quiet bow of our president, of the president of the French republic, belongs to the Iron Age, and to republican institutions.

With all these wandering reflections we must conclude that in the manners of European men, there lingers the ast tradition of what we value of courtesy, of refinement, of polished and elegant salutations. If sometimes we could wish that there were more real unselfishness behind these courtly bows, we must remember that life is a very incomplete thing, that we must be very grateful for good manners, and that we should be very glad if some of these social accomplishments, perhaps too much ignored on the other side, would take passage for America, and carry another added attraction to the much vaunted virtue of Republican simplicity.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

A guide book to Colorado Springs and its environs is approaching publication, which will meet a long felt want. It will contain all information needed by the stranger as to hotels and boarding houses and will describe the city in detail. Descriptions of drives and rides, together with an account of all surrounding resorts with directions for reaching them will be given. The book is made as nearly as possible after the Baedeker pattern so long and widely used in Europe. It is copyrighted under the title "The Star Guide," by G. E. Merrill and A. T. Denton. A good map of the city showing all public buildings and places of interest will be added. The work will be a compact reference guide book sold at a low price, and of equal interest to the resident and visitor.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr. A. E. Touzalin at Bennington, Vermont, was received in this city Sept. 14th. Mr. Touzalin died on Thursday night at eleven o'clock and while no particulars have been received it is supposed that his death was a sudden one. Mr. Touzalin was formerly general manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system and at the time of his death occupied the position of president of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railroad.

The El Paso Livery company has filed in the office of the county clerk a certificate of the increase of its capital stock from $20,000 to $40,000.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the City Fathers—Business Transacted.

The city council was called to order Wednesday by Mayor Stillman with Aldermen Lawton, Gillingham, Barnes, Sprague, Ripley, Stubbs, and C. P. Barnes.

A petition was received from G. M. Young asking that the grade be established on Boulder street between Weber and Wahsatch streets. Referred to the street committee.

A petition was received signed by most of the leading business houses asking that all business houses be closed on Sunday. Referred to the ordinance committee.

A communication was received from Mayor Grant, of New York, asking the aid and co-operation of the city of Colorado Springs to ensure the holding of the world's fair of 1892 in that city. The communication was placed on file.

The fire department committee reported favorably on the petition from the Juvenile hose company asking for recognition from the city and for a suitable building and sufficient hose. The report was on motion adopted.

Alderman Gillingham suggested that the fire limits of the city be extended. On motion the matter was referred to the fire department and ordinance committees which will act in conjunction.

An ordinance was introduced making two the limit of the number of cows to be kept by any person for domestic purposes within the city limits. The ordinance was placed upon its passage and adopted.

The following bills were allowed:

Marshal Simmons	$104 10
E. B. Curtis	6 40
E. B. Curtis	12 05
Lake Moraine pay roll	383 50
Belcher & Bowler	237 75
Extension work by Frost	317 50
Cemetery work	26 00
W. F. Drake, alarm boxes	1,250 00
Gamewell Fire Alarm company	18 75
El Paso Livery company	14 50
E. B. Chandler	3 25
Gazette Printing company	10 00
L. B. Farr	10 00
Peter Price	5 00
H. J. Reid	63 00
John W. Lough	5 25
El Paso Livery company	8 00
M. J. Gillman	3 20
W. Lennox	64 78
G. B. Storer	50
H. T. O'Brien	1 25
S. E. Sessions	95 00
Hendrie & Bolthoff	37 70
Consolidated Stationery company	1 25
George F. Harbaugh	35 00
S. E. Sessions	7 65
Charles Love	42 00
Miller Brothers	2 50
S. M. Diltz	45 40
J. F. Seldomridge & Sons	18 80
F. E. Baxter	60 40
A. Whitenock	2 50
El Paso district court	18 25
Union Ice company	9 00
A. F. Shields	35 75
T. F. Clifford	13 80
Elmer Best	3 50
J. Bain	1 00
Water account, Burke	387 50
H. C. Clay	12 00
Henry McCammon	4 25
Clyde Hall	13 25
Street and ditch work, Clark	235 00
John J. Curtis	11 00
Street and ditch work, Edwards	109 00
L. H. Goudy & Co	33 15
D. McShane	105 25
John Schnbider	7 50
Colorado Springs Transfer company	1 50
John Liebold	70 00

A petition was received from the officials of the Mute and Blind institute, St. Francis hospital and Bellevue sanitarium asking that the city provide those institutions with an outlet for their sewage. Referred to the sewer committee.

City Attorney Peltz called attention to the fact that in working on the water main the property of Mrs. Barney, over near Manitou, had been damaged and that it might be well to have a committee appointed to investigate it. A motion to that effect was made and passed.

Alderman Lawton introduced a resolution that the owners of property at Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 105 South Tejon street be notified to comply with the ordinance relative to defective sidewalks within ten days. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Sprague introduced a resolution that the city attorney be requested to notify the D. & R. G. railway company to construct at once a gate at the Huerfano street crossing as required by a city ordinance. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Sprague introduced a resolution requiring the street railway company to place at their crossing, on the Huerfano street bridge, chambered planks to enable vehicles to cross the tracks without inconvenience or injury. The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Juvenile hose company donating their cart to the city. The donation was received. Adjourned.

Mrs. G. S. Barnes, Miss Etta Barnes and Mrs. Reuben Barnes left last week for Delevan, Wis., to be absent some weeks. Mrs. G. S. Barnes has been obliged by ill health to go to a lower altitude. The party were accompanied as far as St. Joe by Dr. Hart.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Grace church the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Kieffer, president; Mrs. Faunce, vice president; Mrs. Sabine, secretary; Miss Church, treasurer. It was decided that the guild give a Thanksgiving dinner.

The cricket team returned from Denver at a late hour Saturday on the D. & R. G. road. The Denver team defeated them by a score of 85 to 84. The game was one of the closest and most exciting ever played in the state.

The Red Stocking, colored nine, won an exciting game of ball from the High school club Friday afternoon at the Athletic grounds. The game was won by the Red Stockings after two men were out by a base hit by Reed and a two bagger by M. Hackley. Finkenstine's pitching was a feature of the game. The home run hit by Carter, of the Red Stockings, called forth roars of admiration. Dobbs caught his usual good game. The final score was 20 to 17. D. C. Goddard umpired the game.

The Water Cases.

The hearing on the application for a temporary injunction in the case of The Broadmoor Dairy and Live Stock company and Albert Matthews vs. The City of Colorado Springs was begun on Saturday morning and occupied the whole of that day and Monday. The hearing was in Judge Campbell's chambers, Judge Harrison and Geo. H. Easley for Wolcott & Vaile appearing for the plaintiffs, and City Attorney Peltz and C. E. Hughes, jr., appearing for the defendant.

Many witnesses were examined on both sides, including many of the oldest residents of the county, in regard to the original construction of the ditches involved and their use down to the present time. The plaintiffs are part owners of the Fountain ditch. Their application for a temporary injunction restraining the use of water through the city pipe line taking water from Ruxton creek, and their application to enjoin the work now in progress, by the city upon the lateral or ditch drain in aid of the city ditch, a short distance west of Colorado City were both denied. A temporary injunction was granted restraining the city from interfering with the water commissioner in the distribution of the waters of the Fountain creek through the ditches taking water therefrom, according to the provisions of the ditch decrees of the district court, till further hearing of the case. The plaintiffs were required to give a bond for $15,000 to the city to cover any damages it may sustain by reason of the injunction and either party was given permission to apply to Judge Campbell on one day's notice for instructions to the water commissioner in case he shall distribute the waters of the creek in a manner considered, by the party applying, to be unreasonable. The case will come up for trial at the November term of the district court on its merits.

In the case of the Broadmoor Dairy and Live Stock company and others vs the Brookside Water and Improvement company, George H. Easley appeared for the former and Judge Fields, C. E. Hughes, jr., and John De Witt Peltz for the latter. This was an application on the part of the owners of the Cheyenne ditch for a temporary injunction to restrain the taking of water from Cheyenne creek by the Brookside company and was heard and argued with the preceding case. The application was denied.

The motion for a temporary injunction in the case of the Beaver Water Supply company and the Beaver Land company against the City of Colorado Springs was set for a hearing on September 26, in Judge Campbell's chambers.

A Big Steamer's Twin Screws.

When Capt. Watkins, of the City of Paris, left Queenstown on the 25th of last month and started on a course fifty-nine miles shorter than his famous run—shorter because he ran northward where the world grows smaller and came down over the shoulder of "the great globe we inherit," taking any possible chance there might be of fogs and ice in crossing the banks of Newfoundland at this season—the engines were put at full speed, and for something over four days they were driven at the average rate of ninety revolutions of the screws per minute. There was a variation from eighty-six to ninety-two revolutions. When the furnaces were opened to be cleaned the intensity of the steam would be diminished for a few minutes and the speed of the screws reduced to eighty-six turns in the minute. It will be noted that the average speed was three revolutions in two seconds, and the screws are twenty feet in diameter. It is astonishing that this velocity can be maintained day and night without a second's waiting and avoid developing excessive and crippling heat.

The fact that thirty men are employed to pour oil upon the bearings and all parts where the friction is severe will perhaps account in part for the phenomena, but certainly only the greatest perfection of material, and the most delicate adaptation of one part to the other, could provide for such a strain without disaster. I doubt whether so startling a test of integrity and absolute exactitude in manufacture can be found in any other machinery. During the late run of the City of Paris the wind was so strong from the north one afternoon as to give the ship a decided list, elevating the larboard screw so that at each turn the blades threw showers of spray with a dazzling rush far behind the vessel. There are four blades in the screw, revolving three times in two seconds—so there were six white surges per second dashed to the winds, and a fine reminder of the snowy rapids of Niagara.—M. Halstead's "On the Bounding Billows."

The Woman's Exchange

The residents of Colorado Springs are, or should be, familiar with the location of the Woman's Exchange, the work it is doing and the many advantages it affords, but the stranger within our gates has often been grateful for having been led to the pleasant home it offers, and this assurance makes it desirable that the knowledge of its opportunities should be as widely extended as possible.

The Exchange offers comfortable rooms for rent and provides excellent meals, which are served either by the week or single meal. It also makes a specialty of lunches for picnic parties or travelers, and sandwiches, croquettes, salads, rolls, etc., are furnished for teas and receptions. The department for the sale of fancy articles is an admirable institution and always well supplied. This department fills a place between supply and demand, the usefulness of which cannot but be appreciated. Home-made bread, cake of all kinds, preserves, jellies and pickles are always on hand.

For the benefit of strangers we would state that the Exchange is on the northwest corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street. The ladies in charge of it cordially invite inspection and will cheerfully give any information in their power at all times.

Sometime ago the GAZETTE published a list of the members of the new Grand Island, (Neb.,) base ball club, which, it will be remembered, is composed almost exclusively of old Colorado Springs players. The club played its first game last Friday at Kearney with the nine of that place, and won by a score of 8 to 6. Mike Fitzgerald was in the box and is credited with seven strike outs and only seven hits were secured off of his delivery. But he seems to have figured particularly with the willow, as he made two base hits and two runs. Glenalvin played an errorless game on second and batted out a home run beside making two single base hits. Newman did not make a hit. Lynch is credited with some brilliant work at short but fanned the air at home plate. Lytle caught a Buck Ewing game and also made two runs. Wilson played centre field and gathered in everything in sight, but as usual was not very fortunate with his stick, though he made a run.

Rev. A. R. Howbert and family left for home by way of the Santa Fe Monday evening.

General Manager St. John, of the Rock Island road arrived in the city Monday with his family.

The remains of Mrs. George W. Smith were sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, last evening on the Santa Fe express.

The Rock Island railroad stock yards at Roswell were completed Monday and are now ready for the reception of stock.

A marriage license was issued from the county clerk's office Monday to Charles Lyon and Miss Alice Rumsey, both of this city.

The firm of Gardner & Martin of the Mid and cigar store has been dissolved by mutual consent. See advertisement for terms of the dissolution.

Those Master Masons attending the sessions of the Grand Lodge beginning Monday in Denver are A. L. Lawton, A. H. Corman, D. B. Robertson and D. L. Welch.

Nellie M. Stockdale, daughter of Mrs. M. Stockdale, died Monday, at the residence of the family, aged thirteen years. The funeral was held Tuesday at 2 o'clock at the house No. 437 E. Bijou street.

In the case of R. D. Dunlop vs. Gwilliam R. Gwilliam the motion for a receiver was Monday set for a hearing by Judge Campbell for September 28. John Dewitt Peltz will appear for the plaintiff and T. A. McMorris for the defendant.

The preparations for the household bazar, to be held September 24th, are nearly completed. The amber and ruby jellies, the spicy pickles and rich preserves will delight the eye of the housewife. The Quaker girls, who have the care of mending day, will set an excellent example to smaller girls who are learning to mend. Possibly though, the dainties of the refreshment room will prove most tempting to the majority of visitors.

At a meeting of the College Hose company last week the following members were elected officers: Foreman, W. L. Kirkwood; first assistant foreman, L. Sumner; second assistant foreman, F. Barnes; secretary and treasurer, O. E. Shoup; custodian, O. H. Shoup.

The contract has been awarded for the house of Mr. Louis R. Ehrich in the North End addition. It is to have a frontage of sixty six feet with an extreme depth of about sixty four feet, the cost of house and barn to be between twenty-two and twenty five thousand dollars. The plans were drawn by Mr. Perkins and Mr. Roby has received the contract for the entire house, with a sub contract to Mr. Bumstead for the plumbing. The house is to be completed on or before the first of May next.

For the Overland Park races the Denver and Rio Grande will sell, on September 21st, 24th and 27th, tickets to Denver and return at $2 90 for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return till September 30th, with the choice of five daily trains.

Mr. T. C. Salveter, general manager of the St. Charles car works at St. Charles, Mo., has been in the city several days figuring on a large order for freight cars, for the Midland railroad. Yesterday Mr. Salveter closed a contract for two hundred box cars and one hundred coal cars. This large order will be filled at once.

The trustees of the Second Congregational church are considering plans for the edifice they will soon erect. The building will be of pressed brick with sandstone trimmings. The seating capacity will be about 175.

The handsome black and white pussy which was seen sitting on a pile of stones in front of the new Hagerman block yesterday afternoon and later disappeared under the stone pile was not of the breed that are so popular as family pets. It was a polecat, and the way passersby steered clear of it showed that everybody was aware of it.

THE GREAT STORM.

Great Disasters to Shipping Reported from the Coast.

Trains from the Seashore Loaded with Passengers.

Headquarters of the Pecos Company Moved to This City.

The New York Sun Accuses Henry S. Ives of Forgery.

The Terrible Storm.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—The storm on the Atlantic coast continues, but with greatly diminished intensity. Northeasterly winds continue on the coast, as far south as Delaware. From the point southward they are from the northwest. Rain has been on the Atlantic coast from Boston southward to Virginia.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The signal officer says there will be no return to the storm of the next 12 hours. It is still general off the east coast of Virginia. The wind has commenced to the south but remains high along the coast. It had a velocity of 31 miles in the city this morning at 3 o'clock and 2. Pilot Race had 30, Boston 22. Rain continues from Norfolk to Boston. The heaviest rain fall in the country was experienced in New York. The downpour for 2 hours ending at 8 a. m. today was 2.46 inches.

The damage suffered by shipping is very severe. Ship news is very difficult to obtain as telegraphic communication with Quarantine and Sandy Hook is cut off. The gale last night drove a incoming vessels off the coast. Several days may elapse before they return. Vessels in port bear evidence of the severity of the storm in the loss of sails and rigging. The long wharf has been swept the whole bay for several days is drifting away and long strings of steamers are coming up to the city all over the bay. The European steamers are crowded with Boston passengers. The American steamer City of Rome arrived this morning. She experienced a very rough voyage. She had a narrow escape from collision with an outward steamer in the lower bay. The Cromwell steamer Knickerbocker left Tuesday arrived this morning after a dangerous voyage. On Tuesday many on board feared the vessel would founder. Several of the crew and passengers were injured by the careening of the vessel. Everything movable on deck was carried away.

THE ATLANTA SAFE.

NEWPORT, September 13.—The United States steamer Atlanta arrived here this morning from New York. She suffered no damage from the storm. It was feared she had been lost. She was out in the early weather since Monday preferring the open sea to the chance of being driven ashore. Her officers report that she did splendidly under the most trying conditions.

A SHIP ASHORE.

ATLANTIC CITY, September 13.—The German ship Gesternmunde is aground on Absecon beach. The sea is very heavy and the crew will be obliged to abandon her to destruction.

A SUMMER RESORT GONE.

LEWES, Del., September 13.—Water Lot a summer resort on Delaware Bay, is entirely submerged. Out of twenty cottages only one is remaining.

RAILROADING RESUMED.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—Trains over the Camden and Atlantic to and from Atlantic City are running on schedule time today. The exodus from the seashore is great. The train which left Atlantic City at 6.55 this morning consisted of seven cars and a heavy locomotive. One which left at 7.30 brought the same number of cars, and following the two early trains was one of two sections which left Atlantic City at 8.30. It consisted of sixteen cars and a heavy load with passengers. The water has almost subsided and the road bed is clear. Not this morning no definite idea of the damage to the West Jersey road could be gained, but as the mist clears away and the spray disappears it is seen that the road bed is in terrible shape. Possibly the Reading road taking the entire stretch into consideration, is most completely wrecked.

NEW YORK, September 13.—All incoming vessels report terrific weather during the past four or five days. Life-saving station No. 1, Sandy Hook, reports two more of the fleet of boat Lawrence drowned yesterday outside the bar by the capsizing of a yawl.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The storm has at last blown over. The sun is shining. The feeling of uneasiness in shipping circles as to the safety of many vessels at sea during the storm remains as keen as ever. Several steamers and sailing vessels are overdue, and as telegraphic communication between here and a number of ports is still cut off it is impossible to learn anything for the present. Communication with Sandy Hook is a thing of the past. No less than a score of storm beaten vessels are reported as having passed up Hookward. Quarantine. A show evidence of having passed through the storm.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEW YORK, September 14.—A pilot boat this morning brought here the captain and crew, 11 in all, of the German bark Urna, which sank in the recent storm.

BOSTON, September 14.—The bark Caterinaer, from Pensacola, was abandoned sinking September 11th. Captain Morta'a and five of the crew were drowned. The remaining seven were rescued and landed in Boston by the steamer Dana.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS RETURN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., September 14.—The steamer Saxon arrived from Philadelphia this morning. It had on board the captain and seamen of the ship wrecked schooner William O. Snow, of Taunton. She put into Delaware Breakwater during the storm, but was sunk by collision. The crew were lashed in the rigging 48 hours before being rescued.

THE DAMAGE ESTIMATED.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Figured roughly July 8, 250,000 damage has been done by wind and sea. The number of vessels known to have been wrecked greatly exceeds first expectations of shipping men, and many more vessels are yet to be heard from.

Moved to Colorado Springs.

CHICAGO, September 13.—It is earned that an important meeting of the Pecos Irrigation & Investment company was held in Chicago Wednesday, September 4th. There were present James B. McKay, president; G. B. Shaw, treasurer, General L. P. Bradley, secretary, and Thomas W. Greene, all of Chicago, and Chas B. Eddy of Eddy, New Mexico. In view of the fact that the field of operations of the company is in southeastern New Mexico, and too far removed from Chicago for convenient action of the board of directors, it was decided to change the Chicago office to Colorado Springs, Colo., and to have the active officials residents of that place. This resulted in the resignation of the gentlemen above named as officers of the company, and the subsequent election of the following officers. C. J. Hagerman, president, Chas B. Eddy, vice president; E. W. Faust, treasurer, and E. E. Jackson secretary, all of Colorado and New Mexico. The former officers and directors had the full confidence of all connected with the company, and have been largely instrumental in the success that has so far attended the company in its scheme of irrigation for which it was organized. The company is engaged in building extensive ditches and reservoirs which will lead to the reclamation of large areas of land now arid, which was left for waste for want of water. The canals are fed from the Pecos river, and the lands to be reclaimed lie in Eddy county, in southeastern New Mexico. The construction of a railway through these lands from the present terminus of the Rock Island or from a convenient point on the Fort Worth road to El Paso, Texas, is a fact of the near future.

The Sun's Accusation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Evening Sun, in its last edition, prints a sensational story of an attempt to rob the estate of the late Christopher Meyer of $7,000,000 by means of forgery, and charges Henry S. Ives with the crime. The Sun headlines are as follows: "Ives as a forger. Details of his bold scheme to rob Christopher Meyer's estate. $7,000,000 was the booty. Ives traced the dead man's initials and Stayner pushed them up. Perjury but an incident. The master thief came by to see Woodruff the details he was to swear." The Sun says: "Henry S. Ives, who has been so often and so truly referred to in these columns as a master thief, also ranks high among the forgers. The narrative will show that he, by the forgery of two initials, C and Y, was in a fair way to obtain at least 8,000,000 in cold cash and open a bank which continued something more than $7,000,000. Ives added to his previous crimes that of forgery in the latter part of last December. This fact is published to-day for the first time and can be substantiated whenever it shall become necessary."

For several years back Meyer has had dealings with Stayner which ended result to worse for Meyer to the tune of about $6,000,000. Stayner was indebted for about that sum to Meyer, and, after going into insolvency compromised the debt, having a balance of many thousands of dollars unpaid. When Stayner and Ives became squeezed for funds, Stayner thought himself of a novel and effective expedient for recapturing Meyer's confidence and making him a contributor to the scheme in which he had embarked with the thieving Navajoe, after drawing on the Mineral Range funds, of which Ives & Co. had made themselves depositors immediately after they had got control of the bank. Stayner presented himself to Meyer in a high moral attitude. He declared to Meyer that he had come to perform what he considered his duty as a Christian and an honest man, that he was now happily in funds sufficient to discharge the last cent of his obligation and that it was for that praiseworthy purpose he had called. Meyer from that time on gave implicit credence to all of Stayner's declarations, and was soon persuaded by him to give his aid to the syndicate formed by Ives, Stayner and Netter. He agreed to receive for them when purchased and brought to New York a total of six thousand shares of C. R. & D. common stock at an average price not to exceed 15 per cent, and to carry it for them, receiving six per cent. for the use of his money, an arrangement which was practically a loan by Meyer to that extent upon the stock, since it was agreed that Ives and Stayner should cast the vote upon that and all elections of the road and at stockholders' meetings. This agreement was carried out by Meyer to the letter. The stock was held in his name during all the existence of the swindling firm of H. S. Ives & Co., and when exposure and crash came it was still so held. The exposure of Ives and Stayner's unscrupulousness, the daily mention of his own name in connection with them and the keen sense of disgrace drove Meyer to his grave in a few months. Within three months after Meyer's death there was put into operation through Ives' agency a scheme to impoverish Meyer's estate and to open up to himself and his confederates a mine of $7,000,000.

In the fall of '88 suit was begun in court by Albert Netter against Henry S. Ives, George Stayner and executors of the estate of Christopher Meyer for the balance of the purchase money of his syndicate remaining unpaid. No sooner, however, had the plaintiff begun the case than the collusive character of the action was revealed. Ives and Stayner, nominally the defendants, were the principal witnesses whom the plaintiff called to prove the claim against themselves. Neither was solvent, and the manifest intention was to turn over to the only responsible defendant, the estate of Christopher Meyer. To make the estate answerable it was necessary to prove that Meyer had been a partner of the Ives gang, and as such responsible for all their loss. Meyer was dead and could deny nothing. Ives and Stayner therefore produced a document which fully met the case.

The Sun then gives in full the agreement which Ives and Stayner said made Meyer a full partner with them in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton deal. This document was signed H. S. I., C. M., G. E. S. The Sun charges that Ives forged Meyer's initials to the document, and a powerful magnifying glass shows what the initials were. The Sun then gives a detailed account of the conception and execution of the crime. A Sun reporter this morning had an interview with Ives. He said the initials are genuine.

Julius Dexter, president of the C. R. & D. road, was seen to-night concerning the Sun story regarding Ives. Dexter said: "I saw the document referred to when it was in possession of F. M. Ramsay of Cincinnati, attorney for the Meyer estate. I noticed the signature particularly, but do not care to say anything about the matter. In my opinion the entire story came from Woodruff's lips, at any rate second or third hand."

A Millionaire Murdered.

NEW YORK, September 13.—F. W. Gesswein, the millionaire tool manufacturer, was murdered this morning by Christian Diehle. Diehle claimed that Gesswein defrauded him in a patent transaction. He entered Gesswein's office this morning and demanded $5.00. Gesswein refused. Diehle shot him through the heart. Diehle is 40 years old. Arrested.

Diehle had been accustomed to call upon Geiswein frequently at his store on Cedar street, but after his defeat in the courts he discontinued his visits. Nothing has been seen of him for the past six months until this morning, when Diehle walked into Geiswein's store and inquired for the proprietor. He was shown into Geiswein's private office on the second floor. They were alone with the door closed, and no one knows exactly what occurred. Charles Koester, one of the clerks, has a desk right next to the thin board partition which separates Geiswein's office from the remainder of the room. He heard Diehle demand money from Geiswein, and when the latter refused there was a loud report. Koester rushed into the room. Geiswein lay dead on the floor. Diehle was standing in the middle of the floor with a smoking revolver in his hand. Koester seized him, at the same time snatching the revolver and calling for help. Diehle was turned over to an officer and taken to a station.

The prisoner is an old German, 60 years old. He is of medium height and wears a rather long and grizzled beard, as unusual as his hair, which is nearly white. When asked why he killed Geiswein, he said: "He has ruined me. I invented and patented a rector for sewers, made samples myself and sold them to Geiswein at $5 a piece. I lived pretty well on that for a time, but he soon copied my rector himself and I was unable to get along, so I had him in the United States court before a judge who decided against me. Then I decided to leave Philadelphia, where I was living with two of my sisters, and come to New York and speak myself to that man. I had no money to go into business again, no money to go into a home for aged people and could not remain a burden to my sisters. When Geiswein refused positively my request for $500 I drew a revolver and quickly shot at him without leaving the chair I was occupying by his left side. Geiswein was 42 years of age. His family consists of Mrs. Geiswein and six children, three boys and three girls.

Review of Trade.

NEW YORK, September 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Scarcely a week has passed since the government purchase of bonds and heavy payments made the street certain that there could be no monetary pressure this fall. Now people are talking again about possible exports in gold. Foreign exchange is higher and rates for money advance, the best commercial double name paper selling at 5 to 6 per cent and prime single named at 5 to 7 per cent. Over $20,000,000 has been exported, of which none has gone abroad, and scarcely any to the west or south, and the question is again just what it was some weeks ago: "Will the treasury be able to get bonds enough to prevent monetary pressure?" Then there was known to be more than $20,000,000 locked up in bonds held on speculation. That resource has gone, but the additional money has been absorbed by speculation in stocks. Heavy sales of stocks on foreign account caused a little reaction and raggedness, but the general average of prices is still nearly half a dollar per share higher than a week ago. The wars of railways do not cease, but on the contrary are increasing in number and importance. The exports of products are remarkably large for the season, for two weeks 40 per cent above last year's, but the imports of merchandise are also very heavy and the unrecorded imports of securities returned from abroad tend to turn the scale. At every western and southern center money is in fair supply with a demand generally good but brisk at Milwaukee and such at Chicago that an advance in rates is expected.

The weekly output of iron furnaces in blast September 1st was 144,368 tons against 145,899 August 1st and 125,866 a year ago. In spite of the increase of 14.4 per cent in product on for the year the tone of the market is strong for the best well-known grades, but while such iron sells at 8.6 for No. 1, new makers are selling other iron claimed to be equally good at 8.7, and a failure to sell No. 2 southern at 8.5 is not decided. Rails do not rise. Ten thousand tons were sold during the week at 28.

The American copper syndicate appears to have collapsed and Lake is quoted at 12.25 for September. Secret sales here by the Rothschilds are rumored. The London strike preventing shipments, permitted a corner in spot here, but the price has reacted to 12½ cents.

The wool market is nominally firm, but if manufacturers refuse to buy its expected lower prices will come. The grocery trade has been much affected by the weather, and sugar is also weakened by the conviction that a fall impends.

Breadstuffs have been comparatively inactive. Wheat is half a cent higher, with sales for the week of only 6,000,000 bushels, and corn a quarter lower with sales of 3,500,000. Coffee has advanced another half cent and oil 2 cents, but hogs and lard are lower. On the whole speculation in products is making little disturbance this year, and the large crops are therefore all the more likely to go into consumption promptly and at moderate prices.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 176 and for Canada 23. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 190 in the United States and 27 in Canada.

LADY ATHLETES.

The Daughter of Sir Morell Mackenzie Writes About

Water Women, Female Oarsmen and Ball Players.

Lady Neville, Lady Milner and Other Aristocratic Sportswomen.

Effect of the New Order of Things on the Present Generation.

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"Has it ever struck you that the girls of this generation are far better than those of the last?" How frequently this remark falls upon our ears, and glancing round, we see a paterfamilias turning with pride from his wife, who twenty years ago was above the average height, though she now has taken to cultivate high heels to avoid being looked down upon by "the girls," to his daughters, who, made caughters, growing with health and energy. Poor wife in her girlish days she was classed as a "tom-boy" because she yearned for a game of cricket with her brothers, and was secured for unladylike behavior when caught running races or learning to throw. The mild excitement of archery and croquet was quite sufficient for any well brought up young woman in those days, and our great-grandmothers would have raised hands and eyes in unfeigned horror at the thought of any lady playing before crowds of spectators for a "croquet championship" (for lawn tennis was, of course, unknown), taking part in a cricket match against an eleven of men, or rowing in a regatta.

Time went on, and our sex began to take a languid interest in sports. They did not like to betray their ignorance at the fashionable cricket matches at Lord's or at the May or Commemoration weeks at Oxford. Girls began to desire to be initiated into the mysteries of "coaching," "sumps" and "fours," and better-informed maidens would discourse to their more ignorant sisters on "overs," "byes" and "yorkers." It is time that sometimes it was a case of the blind leading the blind, as in the story of a conversation at the Eton vs. Harrow cricket match, when on one occasion a girl, secure in the accuracy of her knowledge, was overheard saying to a friend: "You see, those sticks are called wickets, and Eton goes in at one end and Harrow at the other. Those men in the long white coats and hats? Oh, yes, those are the head masters of the two schools, and they stand there to see the boys behave properly."

The scene is changed again, and we have become as enthusiastic sportsmen as our brothers, and our cousins and our uncles. We rice, hunt, swim, fish, row, play lawn tennis and cricket with the keenness of connoisseurs and have even heard it whispered that at a large school in the north, the boarders, equipped in suitable costumes, have fierce contentions at football. Only this season, at the marriage between the Hon. Thomas Brassey and Lady Edina Neville, the bridesmaids were arrayed in serge gowns with loose skirts, and the colors of the cricket club which the bride had so often captained with success; and marriage does not seem to have interfered with Lady Edina's devotion to the national game, for in spite of the counter attractions of the London season, she appears to be in very good form this year; at any rate she has been scoring well.

Only a week or two ago Sunbridge Park, near Bromley, Kent, was *en fete* for a ladies' match, Miss Scott, daughter of Lady Edward Scott, captaining the "home team," and Lady Milner bringing a strong eleven against her. The bowling was very brisk and pretty, for all the players wore white gowns and straw hats, displaying their "club colors," those of Miss Scott's eleven being pale blue, whilst the visitors had a pretty combination of pink, green and white. Miss Scott won the toss and went in, but the innings of her eleven was not a very successful one, chiefly owing to the bowling of Lady E. Neville; while the visitors were more fortunate, and 170 was scored before the last wicket fell, the chief run-getters being Lady Edina Brassey and Miss Laurence. Miss Hankey, unlike most of the ladies (for this is a quality in which our sex are, as a rule, rather deficient) proved herself a very smart "field," and made a fine catch at point.

At Calcot park, near Reading, a game was recently played which was dignified by the name of a county match, Lady Edward Somerset bringing an eleven of Gloucestershire ladies to play against Miss Hargreaves'.

Although some good play was shown by the latter Berkshire eleven, Gloucestershire kept up its reputation, and Lady Edward's side was easily victorious, Lady Chelmondeley, a very enthusiastic cricketer, making 23, and Miss Hunt 53. The bowling average was much better than is usually the case with ladies, for Miss Moore took four wickets for 24 runs; Mrs. Wilson, three for 16; Miss Beauchamp, three for 17, and Lady Muriel Howard, three for 34.

An interesting contest was raised off at the Lyric club, Barnes, earlier in the year, with the rival teams captained respectively by Lady Chelmondeley and Lady Raineche, but the season proved too busy to allow of its coming off.

In the absence of a sufficient number of ladies, the opposing eleven is often composed of men with their right arms in slings, who, under pain of a very heavy forfeiture of runs, are forbidden to remove them, even for an instant. I am afraid, however, these matches are not always conducted with absolute fairness, for the umpires, who are usually of the masculine gender, find it difficult to resist the beseeching glances of the fair, when "leg before" or a doubtful catch is appealed for, and a young man can scarcely be expected to do his utmost to bowl or catch the maiden whose heart he aspires to win. It may gratify her when the ball slips through his clumsy fingers, or when she hits his bowling to all points of the field, but the other girls look on askance—they did not have such chances—and the men will indignantly grumble "that's not cricket," forgetting what a stake the unfortunate player is trying for, and with what love he is bowling himself into the affections of his lady-love.

From personal experience, too, I can speak of the gratitude which fills the heart of the batter for the "fielder" who cross the easy catch she has unintentionally sent in his direction.

With the Eton boys we are most of us either "wet boys" or "dry boys." I have never been able exactly to discover the derivation of these expressions, but they more or less explain themselves), and either devote all our energies to tennis or cricket, or aspire to excel in river sports. It is impossible to do both, for all sports require willing slaves, and now days if one does a thing it is necessary to do it well, which entails a great amount of steady practice.

The ladies, who every year pray for the lawn tennis championship, give up several hours a day to this particular form of exercise, for wrists have to be strengthened and judgment made true, besides strict training being of necessity maintained. Miss Dod, one of the best of our players, must be a girl with a real genius for this special form of amusement, if such hard work can be called by so frivolous a name, for she is only fifteen and yet she managed last year to wrest the honor from Miss Bingley. They are really fine players these ladies who annually compete, but it is possible that there are many others just as good who are forbidden by stern parents or prevented by nervousness from entering the lists. It must be trying even to a strong nerve to be compelled to play single-handed before thousands of spectators. At any rate, there are villages without number where eager partisans declare that "squire's daughter" would have no trouble in bowling her own against any lady in England, though perhaps it is as well for their price in their powers of discernment that circumstances prevent the encounter.

The banks of the Thames are crowded with ladies quite as persevering in their own pet pastime as the cricketers are in theirs. They excel in punting, rowing, sculling, canoeing, and even coxoneering, and not content with the practice, they watch with interest in the daily papers the accounts of every aquatic feat. Immense was the excitement felt among our sex at the Henley regatta, when it was thought that possibly Pietta might bear away from Nickalls the much prized diamond scull, and faces brightened when the Englishman passed the post several lengths ahead of his rival, though the American was loudly cheered by both men and women for the spirited way in which he rowed, handicapped as he was by illness. We are always quick to recognize "pluck" in others, as long as our own national price is not wounded.

Henley regatta is certainly an excellent opportunity for ladies to prove themselves good water women, and there were some fine oars-women to be seen this year, arrayed in dark blue serge gowns, stiff frilled shirts, and neat sailor hats. It is very becoming, this manly attire, though cowagers are inclined to cavil at it, and accuse us of aping the attire, as well as the ways, of men. Only the other day one of these puritanical dames was overheard remarking: "Really is that your daughter rowing? Nowadays at a short distance it's impossible to tell the girls from the men."

But imitation is the sincerest flattery, and if the gods of creation approve, and we are comfortable, the carpings of cautious grandmothers will fall on deaf ears. I wonder how long it will be before we have ladies' races at Henley? No small regatta is complete nowadays unless we are competing, the ladies' double sculling and single punting races being the events of the afternoon. Maidenhead and Henley are the two great centers of waterwomen, and at the former the "eight" manned by the daughters and nieces of Colonel Hammersley makes a very pretty picture as it moves swiftly over the face of the water. The Misses Hammersley too, are adepts at paddling their canoe, though they have a Venetian always at hand, who works it as a rule.

One of these ladies is the only woman who ever attained the distinction of winning a "blue." It came about in the following way: The Oxford crew while training were staying with Col. Hammersley, when their "cox" was unfortunately taken ill. Miss Hammersley boldly threw herself into the breach, and on several occasions steered the boat during practice. For these services she was awarded with the coveted "blue."

At Maidenhead too, Lady Fanny Fitzwygram's daughter is to be seen wielding a punt pole with consummate skill, while pretty Mrs. Barry Lawson spends most of her time in boat or canoe. Higher up the river Miss Fortescue owns a cottage, and she and her sister number sculling amongst their other accomplishments. Then, as we near Henley, we come to Mr. W. E. Smith's beautiful place, where a boat "H. Y. S. Pinafore," glides on the face of the sunny river, propelled by the strong arms of one of his daughters. Pawley Court, Mr. William Mackenzie's park, boasts another ladies' eight, though not an outrigged one; but it is not often taken out, for here the river owns a dangerous rival in the fascinating game of "golf," transplanted from the Highlands, of which the Misses Mackenzie are fair votaries.

It is a sport requiring an immense amount of exercise, and I have heard it said that miles are often traversed before a single game is brought to a close. There is something wonderfully alluring about it, it seems, though an onlooker wonders how the players can patiently toil till they succeed in knocking a ball into the successive holes. Still, after all, a Frenchman speculates on what amusement there can be in trying to throw down some sticks with a ball while a man tries to defend them with another stick. Games of all kinds usually appear ridiculous to those who have not succeeded in understanding them.

With all these forms of exercise, which are daily gaining ground, we ought to become a far healthier race. At any rate the free out-door existence which we spend in the autumn makes it easier for us to endure the ceaseless round of gaiety in the season. Girls must have strong constitutions who can dance till three in the morning and be riding in the "Row" by nine. We have good examples in our princesses, both English and German, for they have an immense amount of superfluous energy, which they expend in walking, riding and playing tennis, while the Princess of Wales has frequently distinguished herself in salmon fishing, a sport which ensures a great deal of discomfort, as well as a certain amount of honor and glory.

ETHEL M. MACKENZIE.

New Mexico's Convention.

DENVER, September 13.—The Republican's Santa Fe special says: The state constitutional convention consumed the day discussing the report of the committee on the judicial department. The committee on educational affairs, about whose action there was so much speculation, submitted a report which was placed on the calendar, to come up in regular order. It provides that there shall be at least three months each year a public school kept open in each school district, and special taxes may be levied to carry on the school for nine months, that the territorial tax for the public school fund shall be 2½ mills on the dollar, and in each school district an additional tax of 2½ mills may be levied. The clause relating to religious teaching reads as follows: "Neither the legislature nor any county, city, town, school district or other public corporation shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public funds or moneys whatever anything in aid of any church or sectarian society or for any sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatsoever, nor shall any grant or donation of land, money or other personal property ever be made by the state or any such public corporation to any church or for any sectarian purposes. No sectarian tenet, creed or church doctrine shall ever be taught in the public schools. This section is hereby declared irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the state."

DENVER, September 14.—The Republican's Santa Fe special says: In the state constitutional convention to-day discussion of the article submitted by the committee on the judicial department continued. The convention was pretty evenly divided on the chief question at issue, which is whether supreme judges shall be elected by the people or appointed by the governor. It now looks as if there would be a reconsideration of the clause relating to probate and county court, and possibly a compromise whereby supreme judges shall be first appointed and afterwards elected every two years.

When the statehood movement took form a shade last winter, nine-tenths of the population averred it until the legislature adopted a plan of apportionment which by many was alleged unfair to those counties accustomed to sending up democratic majorities. On this account many democrats have been lukewarm in their feelings on the subject, but the action of the committee to-day in reporting in favor of an apportionment based on the last registration lists by the majority considered just. The convention will incorporate this apportionment, and should its labors result in the formation of a strong federal constitution it is more than probable that, regardless of party, the people will support it.

At any rate adjustment of this question practically wipes out any home opposition to statehood that may have arisen since the meeting of the last legislature. It is probable that after the constitution is framed it will be laid first before congress for its approval, with the request that an enabling act be passed before the question of adopting is submitted to the people. There are reasons peculiarly local in character why such a mode of procedure would not be unwise.

Guatemala and Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 14.—The official organ of the government says no true difficulties exist between Guatemala and Mexico. The only incident which was likely to cause trouble was the explosion of a petard which was thrown against the Mexican government building in the Guatemala capital. For this act the Guatemalan government apologized, and her officials are now searching for the man who threw the petard, for the purpose of punishing him.

THE GAZETTE.

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No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the action of the Republican County Central committee, a convention of the delegates of the Republican party of El Paso county is hereby called to meet at Colorado Springs, in the Court House hall, on September 28 at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled by the people of said county on Tuesday the 5th day of November, 1889, as follows:

One County Clerk
One County Treasurer
One County Assessor
One County Surveyor
One Sheriff
One County Judge
One County Commissioner.
One County Superintendent of Schools.
One County Coroner

And for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

The several precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates:

No. Precinct	Delegates
1 Easton Ave	3
2 Fair Play	2
3 Monument	3
4 Russell	1
5 Colorado City	10
6 Colorado Springs	41
7 Peyton	2
8 Ellicott	1
9 Security Park	2
10 Falcon	4
11 Manitou	9
12 Point View	1
13 Sun View	1
14 Edlefsen	1
15 Rye Smith	1
16 Templeton	2
17 Ellicott	1
18 Granger	3
19 Hawley Draw	1
20 Russell	2
21 Prairie Lake	1
Total	92

The committee respectfully recommends that the several precincts hold their primaries on Saturday, September 21, 1889.

Signed: B. W. ROWBERT, Chairman
JAS. V. MOORMAN, Secretary.

The action of Judge Sawyer of the United States court in declaring the shooting of Terry clearly justifiable in law and in discharging Deputy Marshal Nagle from custody was to be expected. It would have been strange had Judge Sawyer taken any other action. Nagle had a duty imposed upon him by the constitution and laws of the United States and when he shot Terry he acted in discharge of that duty and he did it promptly and courageously.

The London News recently published a letter, from the present czar of Russia, which was written a few years after he had obtained the right of succession to the throne by the death of his elder brother. The letter was written to M. Arksakof the well known Panslavist, and contains some interesting avowals. A portion of it runs as follows:

I must repeatedly tell you that I am not at all satisfied with my position. It is too brilliant for my character, which is only contented with peace and family life. Court life does not suit me and I suffer daily at being compelled to associate with the men at court. But I cannot accustom myself to judge their miserable actions coolly and yet all this is done solely with the object of receiving outward distinctions, which according to my opinion, are not worth a copeck. I feel unhappy in the society of these men whom I would not suffer near me if they were lackeys. But, alas! they occupy the highest offices. In one word, dear friend, I must acknowledge that in losing my brother I suffered an irreparable loss. I am not suited for the high mission which fate has ordained for me for it, as crown prince, the burden appeared bearable, how much heavier will that be which in the future I shall have to bear! This dear friend, is the great secret which I have long ago wished to impart to you. I deem it superfluous to beg you not to disclose it to anybody as you will readily conceive what the consequences might be for me."

The efforts of the democratic press to stir up a revolt against the president among the old soldiers because of the Tanner incident are not meeting with marked success. Tanner from the first has proven himself the wrong man for the place. His presence in the office of commissioner of pensions has become as serious an embarrassment to the interests of the veterans as it was to the administration and the country are as much to be congratulated on his retirement as the latter. Within the proper limits Tanner's liberal policy toward the soldiers of the republic is the policy of the president and the republican party and is to be as heartily commended as were the commissioner's recklessness and extravagance to be condemned. In selecting a successor to Tanner the president will choose a man not less liberal in his views but more conservative and discreet in carrying them out. There are no doubt a few old soldiers who may, for the time being, misunderstand the action of the president. It cannot be regarded as very singular if there are. Tanner, deservedly, has a high place in the hearts of his comrades. The sincerity of his desire to serve them is not to be questioned and they would be strangely insensible if they did not appreciate his desire and feel deeply grateful for it. But the few who may at present allow their better judgment to be swallowed up in their feeling of gratefulness will in time come to see with the great mass of Grand Army men that the retirement of Tanner was for their good as well as for that of the public service.

The statement quite frequently made by democratic papers within the past few days that the national debt was increased over $7,000,000 during the months of July and August, turns out to be a hoax. On June 30, according to Secretary Windom's statement, the total public debt including bonds of all kinds, was $886,388,887, and two months later, on August 31, it was $875,478,807, showing a decrease in the debt of $10,910,080. To make the statement about the increase more impressive and to prove more conclusively the extravagance of the republican administration as compared with the late democratic administration, it has been stated that during the last July and August of Mr. Cleveland's term the debt was decreased something over 8,000,000 when in reality the decrease was only $7,05[illegible],270 or just about one third of that shown during the same months of the Harrison administration.

Prof. W. G. Blaikie, D. D., in Harper's Magazine for October, writes the attention of the American traveler to "A Corner of Scotland worth Knowing"—a corner which is, however, rapidly becoming known to seaside visitors as having the most bracing climate to be found, perhaps, in the British Isles. He refers to North Berwick, on the southern coast of the Firth of Forth, and the charm and the glory of the place, he says, lie "in its beach, and its links, and its islands, and its sea view, and its law, and its incomparable fresh air." Joseph Pennell and W. Small, in their accompanying illustrations, keep pace with the author in revealing the beauties of this "curious little conglomerate of a place." Howard Pyle has visited the quaint Pennsylvania town of Ephrata, the home of the German Baptist sect called the Dunkers, or Tunkers, and he will furnish a picturesque sketch of the people, their customs and their town, together with many illustrations, in the same number of Harper's.

Governor Hill has himself interviewed the other day for the benefit of the Albany Argus. He began by saying that the democracy of New York city were never more harmonious. He probably referred to Tammany and the county democracy. They are just about as harmonious as a Blackfoot Indian and a cinnamon bear. Then the governor chose as his interesting remarks on the political situation by saying that the next legislature would be democratic. There is an equal chance of Mississippi going republican at the coming election. New York never did like democratic legislatures. They are too expensive a luxury. The last legislature had a republican majority of thirty-eight, and if Governor Hill lives that long he will see another republican majority sit in the big state house at Albany. It is naturally inconvenient for the governor, especially when the senate is republican. The honorable senators are too critical about his appointments. They do not give him the opportunity to pull the wires and put up those fences which the whisky executive knows so well how to build, that a well trained democratic senate would give him. But the people are looking after their own interests and not the convenience and political aspirations of the liquor dealer's friend and champion.

Professor George P. Fisher of Yale university will contribute to the Century during the coming year a series of papers on the Nature and Method of Revelation, in which he will touch upon a number of questions of living interest in the present time, in connection with Christianity and the Bible. Among the popular scientific articles to be published in that magazine during the coming year will be reports of the latest studies and discoveries made at the Lick observatory in California, furnished by Professor Holden. Professor Putnam of Harvard has written a series of papers for the Century on Prehistoric America, in which he will give the result of his own explorations of caves, burial places, village sites, etc. A detailed account of the strange earthworks known as the Serpent Mound of Adams county, Ohio, will be given, and the illustrations of some of the papers will include a number of terra cotta figures of men and women in a style of modeling heretofore unknown in American prehistoric art. Among the announcements of The Century for last year was one of a series of "letters home" from Japan by the American artist, Mr. John La Farge. The letters have been revised and expanded into a series covering the landscape, art, architecture, life and religion of Japan, for which Mr. La Farge has made a great number of illustrations, and these papers are to be a feature of The Century during the coming year. Mr. La Farge's brief paper on Japanese art, published in Mr. Pumpelly's "Across America and Asia," was one of the earliest thoroughly appreciative essays on the subject of Japan.

Senator Evarts says he is tired of the newspaper talk about his hair. He says he buys hats as often as most men. The senator probably thinks he is telling the truth, but he is misinformed. Most men buy hats more often than every fifteen years.

UNDER FALSE COLORS.

A newspaper has been started in Trinidad called the Chronicle. In an editorial making its bow to the public the paper states that its mission in earnest in its effort to be of service to the republican party, and in another column it says the Denver News on the back for publishing the forged letter which was palmed off on the public as coming from Governor Cooper, and arraigns the latter for having entrusted to the dishonest purposes of the Denver Republican. There is something inconsistent about this. If it is the desire of the Chronicle to allow these alleged frauds to remain uncovered simply because the attention of the public was drawn to them by a newspaper, the motives of the editor of which it is pleased to doubt, then it would be well for it to say so and the people whose patronage it asks would then understand the position it takes side by side with the Denver News. But it, on the other hand, the Chronicle is, as it states, earnest in its desire to be of service to the republican party, and therefore earnest in its desire to see a full and fair investigation of the alleged frauds, no matter what may or may not be the motives of those who unearthed them, then it might not be out of place for it to explain more explicitly than it as yet done why it finds it convenient to attack those who are prosecuting this investigation.

Governor Cooper, when the matter of the frauds was first brought to his attention, was quick to see his duty and honestly and bravely is performing it. Under his direction the investigation, unpleasant a duty as it is, has been vigorously and fearlessly prosecuted, as the interests of the people demanded it should be. From the first the course of the governor has been marked by an unfaltering determination not only to bring every guilty man to justice but to free every innocent man from suspicion, and as such it has merited the hearty support of every good citizen and every newspaper of the state which is sincere in its desire for honest government. There are a few papers and a few people who for either partisan or personal reasons have found it convenient to attack the governor in the various steps of prosecution from behind the paper breastworks of "improper motives which led to the investigation", but it is barely to be expected that these papers will inconsistently announce in the face of these attacks that they are "earnest in their desire to serve the republican party." That party can best be served at present by having that stain which rests upon it, so long as the alleged frauds remain unearthed, removed, and that stain can only be removed by the fullest and fairest investigation of the charges now made.

If it best suits the purposes of the Trinidad Chronicle to attack the governor without regard to either the rights or wrongs of the case simply because it does not agree with the plans of a certain clique that the investigation should go on, it would find itself far more influential if it would cast down its hypocritical sign of allegiance to the republican party. Sailing under false colors never helped any cause. But if the Chronicle is anxious to serve the party and the people it will come out and give to the governor that hearty and cordial support in his prosecution of the investigation which, so long as he follows the honest and courageous course thus far pursued, he deserves and should have.

The Washington Post in a late editorial on the subject of the place at which the world's fair should be held in 1892 calls attention to the fact that a noticeable and gratifying feature of the discussion is that several of the leading advocates of New York are advancing arguments which are inapplicable to any place but the national capital. On the 18th of July the Public Ledger of Philadelphia in an elaborate editorial says:

> In respect of the means. They should come from the national treasury—the money necessary to carry out this great enterprise should be the money of the people. The celebration is to be theirs, and they should be, and they are, willing to bear the expense of it. In their name, and for the honor and dignity of the country, congress should appropriate as large an amount as may be needed to make the exposition wholly successful. An appropriation of $5,000,000 it has been suggested should be made by congress to the celebration. If that sum will be sufficient it should be appropriated, but one of double that amount would not be considered by the country too large. The common feeling is that the government should give to this celebration the broadest national character; that it should stand toward it as the country's representative, and make proclamation to all the nations of the world that it is to be the celebration of this nation; not of a city, nor of persons, but of the republic. The unintelligent and sordid feeling which induced congress to appropriate under a condition of repayment $1,500,000 to the centennial exposition has no longer any place in or out of congress. The common sentiment of leading members of that body, of some of them who are most distinguished for their watchfulness over the treasury, is that not only should the government give to the exposition of 1892 the dignity of a national affair, but that it should aid it with all the money needed to render it worthy of a people so powerful, great and rich as this people.

This is a strong argument in favor of the national capital as the proper site for the great exposition.

The announcement that the Johns Hopkins University is in serious financial trouble which threatens its existence will be received everywhere throughout the country with regret. Ever since its founding the university has been conducted with an amount of skill which is equaled in few American institutions. The intention of those in charge of the work has been to combine, so far as possible, the advantages of our American colleges with those of foreign schools, and their success has been beyond expectation, when the short time which has elapsed since the organization of the institution is considered. Johns Hopkins's doing so much to improve the standard of scholarship in every way that a suspension of its work would be a serious misfortune to American educational interests, and it is to be earnestly hoped that some way will be found by which the present difficulties may be tided over so that the university may go on with its great work.

Complaint has been frequently lodged with the officers of the Humane society that the laws of the state with regard to the employment of children are not regarded by several manufacturing establishments in this neighborhood. The laws are explicit on this point and should be carefully regarded. The session laws of 1887 make it unlawful to employ children under fourteen years of age in any capacity in mines, factories, etc., and the assembly of 1889 passed an additional law to secure to children the benefit of an elementary education. This law not only makes it unlawful to employ any child under fourteen years of age during school hours, but makes it compulsory that parents shall send their children between the ages of eight and fourteen to school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each year. The beneficent purposes of those laws and the good results which they will obtain if properly regarded are such that they should enlist the sympathies of all, and, in a community such as ours, it should not be a difficult matter to have them carried out both in letter and spirit. The humane society has shown no disposition to persecute in this matter, but there is a time when forbearance is no longer a virtue, and if the repeated notices served upon offenders are not regarded more decided steps should be taken. Parents should themselves have sufficient interest in the welfare of their children to send them to school, and if they have not, they too need a hand to point them to their duty. It cannot be offered as an excuse that the wages earned by the children are needed for the support of their families. In most cases the children are employed in places where the men of their family are making excellent wages and in any case a family which is in need of the mere pittance which the children earn is a deserving subject for the attention of some of the many charities for which we are so justly noted. It is for just such cases as that, that the charities are designed and supported. In the interests of the children who will some day be the fathers and upon whom the destinies of the community, state and nation will depend let them go to school.

The New York Star and a few other blice-bound political organs find the Tanner incident a very convenient road to severe attacks on President Harrison for ever appointing the corporal to the office of commissioner of pensions. That the appointment of Tanner was a grave mistake is not a point over which there is room for much argument and no one knows this fact better than the president. Mistakes are not an uncommon thing in the human family and presidents of the United States are not exceptions to the rule. Once having made the mistake it took a man of much more than ordinary bravery, considering the circumstances, to rectify it and the president showed himself equal to it. It was to be feared that the retirement of Tanner would be misunderstood around the campfires of the veterans, but this did not deter the president from acting. He has proved himself, by so doing, a brave and honest executive. He has found a weak point in the administration circle, and has been quick to repair it.

The nomination by the New Jersey republicans of General Grubb for governor is a high-class one. With the opponents of free whisky united there should be no trouble in electing him. The beer barons had much to do with placing the name of Leon Abbett before the people as the democratic candidate, and the word has been passed along the line that as a measure of self-defense the rum element must stand together in support of the democratic ticket. The democrats are more than anxious to see the prohibitionists vote the third party ticket, but if the latter are sincere in their desire to see the cause of temperance advanced that's exactly what they will not do. The saloon men are united for a common purpose, and it is plainly the duty of the temperance element to unite in the most effective way to oppose their designs. Will the prohibitionists of New Jersey accept the opportunity now presented of raising their hand in behalf of temperance by voting for Grubb, or will they vote the third party ticket and turn the balance in favor of Leon Abbett, the attorney of the Liquor Dealers' Association?

The democratic press think they have made a great find in the figures of Secretary Windom's report for August which they say shows up the extravagance of the administration. The figures are misleading only to those that wish to be misled, and democratic papers are of that class. It is a somewhat difficult task to show that a decrease in the national debt of twenty millions is an increase of six or seven millions, but some people seem to be equal to making the attempt.

General Alger says he would rather be commander-in-chief of the Grand Army than president of the United States. Perhaps he would, but there is an impression that he would like to be both.

A RAILROAD KILLING STATE.

In his speech at the stock exchange on Tuesday Governor Larrabee of Iowa said many sensible things on the subject of railroad legislation. He showed himself to be thoroughly familiar with the subject and thoroughly alive to the immense amount of injury done by unjust railroad legislation, and he should be, for he is the chief executive of a state which has suffered more from this cause than any other commonwealth in the union. There has been for some years a growing disposition in Iowa to legislate against railroads. Each year a more determined effort is made to cut down their earning capacity and make them at least profitless if not losing investments for those who have put their money into them, and each year this effort is more successful. There is always a certain amount of legislation in this direction needed, and communities often suffer severely from the lack of it, but when it passes beyond that needed point, and begins to impoverish and cripple the railroad systems, an error is being committed which will inevitably be felt by the whole state, for the interests of the railroads and the states through which they pass are identical. There is only plain common sense.

It is not an unusual sight to see a community offering every inducement to secure a railroad line and when once the tracks are laid, to see that same community making every effort to have that railroad line so legislated against that it cannot by any possibility pay its operating expenses, to say nothing of turning over the dividends which those who have borne the expense of building have a right to expect they will receive. No account is taken of what the railroad has done to build up the region or of the vitality and enterprise it has given to the community. The interests of the men who have had the courage to undertake the construction of the road are forgotten. The industries which have been founded and the wealth and prosperity called into existence by the locomotive are no longer remembered in this desire for railroad killing. There is something so radically wrong about this that any state which permits it must learn it to its sorrow, and there is no doubt that Iowa, which is the greatest railroad-killing state in the union, is learning and will sooner or later find that unjust legislation does not pay. Let the railroads be controlled by just laws, but let them live and thrive and compete and multiply.

In view of the recent publications of many alarming reports with regard to the Johns Hopkins University President Gilman, of that institution, has authorized the following statement, which appears in the Baltimore Sun:

> President Gilman authorizes the statement that the university will begin its next year on the first of October with unimpaired efficiency. Neither the salary of the president nor those of the professors have been cut down, and several new appointments have been made. The indications during the summer have pointed to the usual number of students, and the courses of instruction will be given as announced in the programme. As to the finances of the university, it is no secret that the income derived from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was cut off some time ago, but the accumulated income of former years, the income from investments outside of the railroad, the income from tuition, (which amounted last year to nearly $40,000,) are available. Besides all this, a number of generous persons have subscribed the sum of $108,000 to be expended as an emergency fund during the next three years. In addition a new building, given by Mr. Eugene Levering, of Baltimore, is now going up. A lectureship in literature has been endowed by a gift of $20,000. By the death of John W. McCoy the university inherits at once his choice library of 8,000 volumes, and is the residuary legatee of his estate. The exact amount to be received from this source cannot yet be ascertained, but the most prudent estimates place it above $100,000, exclusive of the library. It is safe to say that within six months the Johns Hopkins university has received from these various sources nearly $800,000, and other gifts are expected. The national character of the institution is a strong reason why its work should receive important aid from a distance. It will thus be seen that no consideration need be given to alarming rumors, as the present efficiency of the university is assured for the next three years.

It will be gratifying to those interested in the work of Johns Hopkins to know that the situation has been exaggerated, and that the prospects are so favorable for its continuing that work.

Considering the kind of men the counsel in the Cronin case desire to find for jurors it is rather an honor to Chicago that a jury is difficult to obtain. To find perfectly able men the qualifications desired, particularly by the counsel for the defense, a man would have to be a fit subject for a mad house. With what seems to be considered an ideal jury by those engaged in the case it can hardly be expected to have a satisfactory trial of the prisoners.

Captain King's new story, which will appear in the October issue of the Cosmopolitan, and marks an increase in the size of that periodical by 24 pages making it the same size as Scribner's, will contain some features that have never before been presented in periodical literature. When it became necessary to look up the subjects of illustrations for Captain King's story, the suggestion was made to have them taken from life. Some of the officers at West Point took kindly to the idea, and, with the assistance of some of the most charming young ladies then visiting at the summer hotels in the vicinity, tableaux were formed, and photographs taken, to meet the requirements of the text. These were reproduced by photogravure so as to have the illustrations as near to life as it is possible to present in a work of fiction. These photogravures are supplemented by the work of Harry Beard, who, as captain of cavalry, participated in numerous engagements during the rebellion, and, also, by Arthur Dale Goodman, whose recent work in the Cosmopolitan has met with such favor. With this new departure in the Cosmopolitan there will be in the field two magazines (the Century and Harper's, of 160 pages each at $4.00 annual subscription; the Scribner's, of 128 pages, at $3.00, and the Cosmopolitan, of 136 pages, at $2.40 per annum, the increase in the size (of the last) not having been accompanied by any increase in price. The Cosmopolitan is now the cheapest of the four great illustrated monthlies.

The New York Sun says that the president should now proceed to get rid of John Wanamaker "who is more damaging than twenty Tanners." The Sun does not say just what Wanamaker is damaging to, but it is to be supposed that it refers to the fact that his continued presence at the head of the postoffice department is damaging to Mr. Dana's reputation for truth and veracity. The Sun was one of those papers which some months ago predicted that the Philadelphia merchant would prove a failure as postmaster general. It is not so pacific to state but it is positively disgraceful to have everybody know it. This is the position Mr. Dana's paper finds itself in and naturally it feels some resentment toward the postmaster general. But after all it is not John Wanamaker's fault that he makes a success of whatever he turns his attention to. That was the way he was born, and if the Sun had been wide awake it might have learned this fact sometime since and saved itself from the unpleasantness of making false predictions.

While investigating the subject of the comparative decrease in the public debt under democratic and republican administrations it might be well to go a little further back than the democrats seem disposed to go. The republican administration has been in power six months and during that time the public debt has been decreased $44,528,721. During the last six months of the late democratic administration, the debt was decreased $25,638,362. The talk of an increase in the debt from time to time is misleading, and if it is intended to be. Every schoolboy knows that there can be no new indebtedness incurred without a special act of congress.

It is pleasant to hear of the cordial reception accorded to the republican orators who recently visited the Third Louisiana district in behalf of the republican candidate for congress. It would not seem from the 8000 majority for Price that the northern republican orators were very effective on the stump, but the friendly intercourse between them and the southern democrats during the campaign cannot do otherwise than bring good and lasting results.

The New York Sun and the Post continue their vigorous but groundless and often ridiculous attacks on the postmaster general, and in the meantime John Wanamaker goes right ahead with his work of improving the postal service. The fact that he is succeeding so well in this work makes these attacks from his political opponents necessary. He is getting too popular and too strong politically to suit them.

The fifty American workingmen who were sent to Europe by the Scripps league to study the methods of European workingmen, have returned to this country. They seem to have had a successful trip and have learned many important and useful facts and above all they have learned that they are better off in this country than they would be in Europe. The trip was well worth making, if only to satisfy themselves of this one fact to say nothing of all the other knowledge gained.

The election of a successor to the late Congressman James Laird of the Second Nebraska district will be held on November 5. As the district is strongly republican, Mr. Laird having received a majority last November of nearly ten thousand, it is improbable that the election will change the republican majority in the new congress.

A few members of the ill-fated jury which is to try the Cronin case have at last been selected and duly sworn in. They are warranted never to have known anything, they do not know anything now and never will know anything and are therefore competent to weigh human life in the balance.

Mrs. Gougar says that she would gladly retire from the public platform if she could. If she can manage it in any way she should retire. The long-suffering public would not be less glad than Mrs. Gougar and possibly more so.

Judge Thurman says he will not take any part in the fall campaign in Ohio. The judge is right. He is getting too old to attend funerals.

Rebekah Degree Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 18.—The convention of the Rebekah degree members of the I. O. O. F. to-day formed a national association in accordance with the resolution of the sovereign grand lodge passed at the last session. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. L. E. Rea, Missouri; vice president, Louisa B. Hall, Indiana; secretary, Julia A. Burroughs, Massachusetts; treasurer, C. A. Reed, Kentucky; warden, Mrs. S. M. L. Pfeifer, Montana; conductor, Nellie Arson, Ohio; guardians, Emma Page, District of Columbia, and Elizabeth Mey, Michigan.

CAMERA IN EUROPE.

Andrew Carnegie Gives Some Experiences of His Recent Tour.

Glimpses of Sweden, Russia, Germany, France and England.

What He Thinks of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Berlin.

The New European War--Ireland's Prospect of Home Rule.

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PARIS, August 21, 1889.

You wish me to give your readers some account of our recent travels. I gladly comply. The noted trip of the day is that to the North Cape, the land of the midnight sun, and as we had never taken it, we started for the north.

The shortest sea voyage to Norway is from Aberdeen, Scotland. After twenty hours' sail from there we reached the Norwegian coast. Excellent vessels make the trip; some from England make the entire journey, while there is a very fine line of Norwegian steamers, and upon the favorite of this line—the Capella—we went.

It is a long, monotonous journey, and everything depends upon the weather. We sail among thousands of small rocky islands and submerged rocks, and in case of fog, there is nothing to do but to come to a complete standstill.

The Norwegian fjords deserve everything that has been written about them. They are truly magnificent; but the long ten-day sail simply for the purpose of seeing at twelve o'clock midnight the same sun we see at twelve o'clock noon at home, and looking very much the same, does not repay one in my opinion.

No invalid should undertake this trip, as regular sleep or even quiet rest is impossible. At all hours of the night some of the excursionists are treading the deck and enjoying themselves. Then the vessel touches at so many points that there is not one quiet night for the traveler on board. If by any chance there should be quiet, there is no disposition to sleep, and one never appreciates the boon that darkness is, nor the glory of the stars, nor the cloud effects of the sky, until he has been near the North pole, where none of these are seen. We were especially fortunate in the weather, and saw the sun at midnight upon two nights.

Norway is a larger Scotland, minus Scotland's beauty or picturesqueness. Its waterfalls are generally speaking alike. Snow water from glaciers falls over bare precipitous cliffs. The great lack I found in Norway was that there did not appear to be a place to sit down; no shady nook, no disposition to linger and meditate. Those who know Scotland will understand the difference when I say that it lacks the glory of the heather.

The really enjoyable part of our trip was that which we took in posting vehicles across Norway from Molde to Christiana. Tourists should by all means adopt this mode of conveyance. The stations and the people are delightful and unique. In no place in the world is there to be found anything like this posting system. Strange to say, we suffered greatly from heat, and had to travel early in the morning and late at night, resting during midday to keep out of the sun. But as the nights are all day, and people really feel as if it were day, this change was no inconvenience. The shady sides of the fjords this year produce better crops than the sides exposed to the sun, the latter being completely burned. No resident ever heard before of such a change.

The most interesting features of a visit to Norway are the people themselves. I have not met such a simple, honest, and altogether delightful peasantry as we met in our travels through Norway. We should gladly welcome the Norwegians to our shores, for they are the very stuff out of which good American citizens can be made. Even at home they are a very democratic race. They have abolished all aristocracy, all hereditary rank, titles and offices, and with the exception of the king of Sweden, who is their nominal head, the Norwegians are really republicans to-day, and therefore eminently qualified to assume all the responsibilities of citizenship with us.

When I was in Christiania meetings were being held for the purpose of forming a line of fast steamships to sail regularly from that city and Gottenburg to New York direct, which would still further increase the emigration and the trade between the two countries. We cannot get too many Norwegians in the vast northwest.

Returning to Christiana, we sailed to Stockholm, Sweden, and from there to St. Petersburg through the Gulf of Finland. One who reads "Palatial St. Petersburg," the illustrated article in a recent number of Harper's, and is immediately afterwards brought face to face with the sham palaces there, learns how misleading written descriptions, and especially illustrations, can be. I had the same feeling in visiting St. Petersburg that I had in visiting Lucknow in India.

The circumstances which gave rise to these two capitals are very similar—in each case the freak of an eastern despot, each dissatisfied with his ancient capital, and each resolving that he would make a capital for himself. The palaces of Lucknow are plastered shams, just like the palaces of St. Petersburg. They have been made to order and in great haste—so many square yards of buildings modeled upon those of western nations. Capitals, like poets, are born, not made.

How different is grand old picturesque Moscow, the ancient capital, from the new St. Petersburg. In Moscow, all is a growth, the natural outcome of hundreds of years of change and strife and varied fortunes. Here we see for the first time the real Russia and not the western veneering which overlays St. Petersburg. But the world tends everywhere to sameness; utilitarianism crowds out the picturesque. Even the Kremlin, the most striking and the most picturesque pile in the whole world, loses the halo which formerly surrounded it, for its gilded roofs now support the wooden standards for twenty telephone wires, and at the foot of its walls run American street cars.

The better class of Russians now dress as we do. Very soon we shall be at a loss to find any striking difference in costume or habits throughout the world. One consolation, however, I draw from this great movement, which is becoming more and more evident—humanity is making wise selections. The world, as Emerson says, aims to be English. Certainly it does as to dress; fortunately, there is a tendency to the French in its cookery, and to the American example in political institutions.

There is no discomfort in traveling through Russia, for the railway and hotel accommodations upon the main routes are good, and the mind of the traveler, if he be prone to meditate upon the problems of race, creed, and political institutions, is kept unceasingly active, attempting to understand and learn what this Russian problem means to Europe and, indeed, to the world. One hundred and seven millions of people now acknowledge the sway of the czar; we shall soon have this number and more, under the stars and stripes, so that the number is not of itself startling; but the conditions are so different. Our millions will be educated, trained to self-government, jealous of officials, thinking for themselves, the tools of no man and no party; Russia's population, upon the other hand, ignorant beyond conception, only five in a hundred being able to sign their names, intensely superstitious and fanatical. Seventy seven millions are homogenous *bona fide* Russians; thirty millions composed of conquered peoples, who are, however, now patriotic, and can be depended upon by the central power at St. Petersburg, with the exception of seven millions of Poles who are disaffected. Imagine this huge mass of humanity thoroughly saturated with the belief that the word of the czar is to them the real word of God, and consider what power for good or evil rests upon this one whimsical despot. He may set the greater part of Europe to the work of destruction any morning.

The American will with difficulty understand the power possessed by the czar until he visits Russia and sees how craftily the religious superstitions of an ignorant people have been interwoven into the political structure. The czar is not only the head of the state; he is the Russian pope as well, and the gorgeous ritual of the Greek church, its wondrous chants and all its offices, lead up to the adoration of the czar. The former spiritual head, the patriarch, rests at Jerusalem. The czar was told by God that the spiritual head should guard the sepulchre. Surely this commends itself to all as the most spiritual and most exalted office. Consequently the holy father was sent upon this holy mission and the emperor was deputed to act as manager of affairs in the less sacred office in Russia. A beautiful arrangement. And so we see that upon the emperor's birthday, upon his going and returning, upon every event in his life or in that of any member of the imperial family, the grand masses are said in all the churches. It is the czar who not only holds the key to preferment and honor in this world, but who binds and loosens for the next. The church with all its consolations and its terrors, and the sword with all its power, are concentrated in this man. Hence is the secret of what we call the Russian problem in Europe. Solve it for the future who can.

For the sake of our musical friends, the president of the Oratorio society must not forget to tell them that the choral singing in Russian churches is beyond description. New York had some idea of choral singing in the Grell mass given last winter, but no voices are known like the phenomenal voices of some of these Russian peasants. Truly they are "organs" and the effect produced by the choir in great vaulted churches is more thrilling to us than any music we have ever heard.

Asked one of the officials in St. Petersburg if it would not be possible for an enterprising American manager to contract for a choir to perform in our country, and he said that one of these had gone so far as to do so. Papers were ready to sign, but the bishop forbade the singers to sing except in churches. If they ever did otherwise they must never sing in Russia again, for even the choir is considered part of the church staff and partakes of a holy character. The idea had to be abandoned, but if anyone can get a Russian choir for an American tour, he has a fortune. We could clear the cost of the new music hall in New York, I thought, if we could only get St. Isaac's choir for three months. From what is known of Russia, it might be possible for Mr. Damrosch "to see" the bishop. The singers are all willing.

We returned through Warsaw and Poland to Berlin. Berlin is the city in Europe which has changed and advanced most during the past twenty years. I was a young man when I visited it some twenty years ago with two hundred companions and knapsacks on our backs. I scarcely recognized it. It is fast becoming the rival of Paris, and has now about 1,400,000 inhabitants.

Dresden and Munich are also flourishing, the former especially so, and everywhere we traveled in Germany we found evidences of solid prosperity which it was delightful to behold. The contrast between Germany and Russia is most striking. It is recognized immediately upon crossing the border.

If an American is asked what is the most striking point of difference between his own country and Europe, he must answer "Soldiers." Soldiers everywhere; nothing but squadrons forming and regiments drilling, drums beating; the whole of Europe armed to the teeth; all interests concentrated in the army; scarcely anything else worth considering. Strange contrast to happy America!

We may divide Europe into three great divisions. Beginning with the first, we reach France mourning for the loss of its provinces and determined to subordinate all other considerations to that of wresting them again from Germany. For this purpose France arms, increases her expenditure upon the army, and the number of its men year after year, only awaiting the opportunity to make the effort to regain her lost children, Alsace and Lorraine. Probably the greatest political blunder of modern times was made by Germany in forcing upon France such humiliation as it is almost unnatural for a proud people to rest patiently under.

France was wrong in attacking Germany. This was Napoleon's doing, not the act of a republic of the people, and Germany could have exacted as great a pecuniary indemnity as was thought advisable. The world would have said "Served France right." May every nation that attacks another be beaten as Napoleon was. But for Germany to enter the family and take away two of the children, this can never be forgiven, and the shrouded statue of the stolen child in the Place de la Concorde must continue to make France the implacable foe of Germany. Long ere this France and Germany would have been drawing near to each other and been possible allies, had France's tenderest feelings not been outraged.

When Bismarck's position as a statesman is summed up by the future historian, he will probably deny to him the rank of supreme greatness for his failure to understand that by tearing these provinces from France an implacable enemy was made for Germany from generation to generation. But France is not guiltless either in this respect. She took Savoy and Nice, and Italy joins the alliance of Austria and Germany, probably having been promised that in the case of conflict with France, if successful, she will receive as her reward her lost provinces.

Next to France, and exactly occupying the centre of Europe, stands the most successful of all powers to-day—Germany; but as she has made France her inveterate foe upon her western border, so she has Russia equally her foe upon her eastern border, although this is not Germany's own fault as in the case of France.

And Russia, too, has its element of weakness in its Poland. Seven millions of Poles deprived of their nationality and of their constitution are bitterly anti-Russian. In the case of war between Germany and Russia, it is more than probable that the offer of Germany to incorporate Poland, as she has incorporated Saxony and Bavaria and other provinces, would be gladly accepted by the Poles. Russia has her racial ambitions, and will never rest satisfied until she has driven the Turk out of Europe. This constitutes the eastern question. Three times have the armies of Russia been within sight of the gates of Constantinople, and three times has united Europe forced their approach. The next time it is not likely that Russia will heed the protest of Europe, even if it is made—which is doubtful.

Wherever we have traveled, the presence of armed men, or national jealousies and the state of fear in which all the inhabitants of these countries are forced to live, have produced upon us an impression which it is impossible to shake off. I can see clearly that the territorial limits of the nations of Europe have yet to be settled. It is in a formative condition. When the storm will burst cannot of course be predicted, but that it must burst is certain.

America presents to Europe the panacea for all these troubles in the adoption of the federal system. The next step towards this will be the adoption of the smaller countries in the three or four large empires, these empires giving to the smaller states the rights of self-government and allowing them probably to maintain their present forms of government, just as Russia does with Finland, which she even allows to have a separate budget and a parliament and a constitution, and as Germany does with Bavaria and Saxony, both of which countries have their king and parliament.

Taking this view of the question, it would be well if Russia absorbed these eastern countries and acquired Constantinople; well that the crowns of Germany and Austria should be united; well that France should absorb Belgium, and that Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden should come under one central government. The next great war in Europe is, in my opinion, to result in some of these great and most desirable changes.

The crops throughout Europe are certainly poor. The summer was altogether too warm in the early months, great droughts prevailed; everywhere the crops are stunted, not quite so poor in Germany and Russia as in Norway, but still much under the average. If we are to judge from observation, Europe will require this year large supplies of American wheat.

I have not said a word about dear old England. Politically speaking there is no longer any doubt that the nation is with Mr. Gladstone and that the Irish cause is practically won. Experienced politicians are satisfied upon this point. Exactly what form the change will take of course cannot be predicted, but the essence of Ireland's demands will be granted; that is to say, Ireland will be allowed to manage her own affairs, as a state in the American union is allowed to manage hers. But it does not follow from this that Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party will be the agents in making this change. There are many indications that the unionist and tory parties recognize the position fully and know that the only means of retaining power is by bringing in a satisfactory local government bill for Ireland. England has already received local government, so has Scotland, and Ireland will have it probably next session.

The defeat which the government sustained recently in regard to the bill for tithes in Wales has a most important bearing upon the home rule question. The Welsh people have risen in revolt against the payment of tithes, that is, one-tenth of the produce of the land to the Episcopal church, which is not the church of the people of Wales. The vast majority of the nation belong to other denominations. The government showed its determination to enforce the collection of these tithes against the wishes of the Welsh people by making tithes a debt recoverable through the ordinary courts, it having been hitherto merely a charge upon the produce of the land and recoverable by distraint and the sale of a certain amount of the produce of the land to meet the tithe charge. Each of these sales was the occasion of a demonstration. In many cases no officer could be found for the produce and the collection of the tithes was impracticable. So strong has been the demand of the Welsh people to be allowed to manage these affairs in their own way, that the government has been forced to withdraw this bill, which must lead eventually to the disestablishment of the church in Wales, just as the church has been disestablished in Ireland.

This is my first visit to the extreme north and east of Europe, and more than ever I, upon turning my face homeward, am led to exclaim: "O happy! happy! America. You do not know one tithe of your blessings. Keep away from standing armies and from navies. If we have armies, we will quarrel with our neighbors; if we have war ships, we will have foreign wars. Let our course be that of peaceful and industrial development, and let us leave to unfortunate Europe its rival dynasties, its international jealousies, its huge armaments which are fast draining its resources and dragging it down in the race with us." One never appreciates the advantages of a republic until he compares it with the monarchical governments of other nations; and in this mood I turn my face once more to the great west.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A Remarkable Prophetess.

Boston Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean.

There is one remarkable medium in this city who has been consulted by scientific men, Harvard professors, eminent clergymen and the better class of the community very largely. Her place of residence is somewhat inaccessible, as that of a Sybil's should be, although twenty minutes on the right street car takes one from the heart of the city to her door, and her time is so filled that engagements for an hour must be made many days in advance. Her residence is in a pleasant locality, and her home a dainty and attractive place to enter. In herself she is a quiet, simple, homely woman, with great sweetness and delicacy of nature, and to no one is the mysterious power she possesses more inexplicable than herself. I suppose more eminent men and women have been shut into that dark parlor of hers, listening to the revelations made in a trance, than have perhaps ever entered any other one apartment in Boston. Going to her as an entire stranger she will relate one's past life, describe its home, even to minute details of books, pictures, etc., the people about, and her counsel about matters for the immediate future is apt to be excellent. In the way of prophecy I have heard some rather curious fulfilments of her assertions and I am now awaiting some in my own case. In a sitting for me she described several persons in my rooms, and one being of a leading portrait, I asked, "What does he do?" "He writes books," was the reply. A young English actor in Boston went to her and was told that his father was dead. He contradicted it, but the medium insisted that on returning to his room he would find a cablegram to this effect lying on his table, and so he did.

Mr. W. S. Slocum, brother of President Slocum, of Colorado college, was a passenger on the eastbound Rock Island train September 13, bound for Washington.

TO A YOUNG ASS!

Its Mother Being Tethered Near It.

Poor little foal of an oppressed race!
I love the anguish of thy face;
Long down with gentle hand I give thee bread,
And clap thy ragged coat, and pat thy head.
But what thy quiet spirits hath dismayed,
That never thou dost sport along the glade;
And, most unlike the nature of things young,
That earthward still thy nerveless head is hung?
Do thy prophetic fears anticipate,
Meek child of misery! thy future fate,
Thy starving meal, and all the thousand aches
"That patient merit of the unworthy takes?"
Or is thy sad heart thrilled with filial pain
To see thy wretched mother's shortened chain?
And truly very piteous is her lot,
Chained to a log within a narrow spot
Where the close-eaten grass is scarcely seen,
While sweet around her waves the tempting green.
Poor ass! thy master should have learned to show
Pity, best taught by fellowship of woe;
For much I fear me that he lives like thee
Half famished in a land of luxury.
How askingly its footsteps hither bend!
It seems to say—and have I then one friend?
Innocent foal! thou poor despised forlorn!
I hail thee brother, spite of the fool's scorn.
And fain would take thee with me, in the dell
Of peace and mild equality to dwell;
Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his bride,
And laughter tickle Plenty's ribbed side.
How thou would'st toss thy heels in gamesome play,
And frisk about as lamb or kitten gay!
Yea! and more musically sweet to me
Thy dissonant harsh bray of joy would be
Than warbled melodies that soothe to rest
The aching of pale Fashion's vacant breast.
—S. T. COLERIDGE.

COLORADO'S GREATNESS.

Remarkable Display of Mineral and Agricultural Wealth.

Chicago Tribune.

Colorado long ago established her right to the position in the sisterhood of states as the strong box of the union. Let the nation want what it would of gold and silver Colorado stood more than ready to honor the draft. She was par excellence the mineral state. One has grown so used to hearing magic tales of her gold and silver, her coal and iron, that nothing which might be told of her mineral wealth would now astonish. But no one has supposed that out of the soil which has been turned by the miners' shovels and harrowed with miners' picks there might come crops of grain which would almost shame the farmers of the Mississippi valley. Colorado an agricultural state, indeed. She might bring us to believe anything sooner than that.

When nuggets of gold were as common in the sands of her streams as flowers were on the banks, while the marvelous secrets of the carbonate camps of Leadville were just beginning to be told, then there was no time to raise corn, and wheat and grasses. Now that the production of gold and silver has settled down to a business with few more fluctuations than mining coal or quarrying stone the people have found time to learn something more of their state. All the sluices into which the mountain streams are turned are not now hurrying the water down to wash the pits of gold from the placer sand. Their burden of water is being poured over brown fields with a result as magical as it ever produced from the miners' rocks.

THE COLORADO EXHIBIT.

When Colorado herself began to know what she could produce she wanted the country to know it. A year ago a bureau of immigration and statistics was created. This bureau has collected the products of the state together and is making a display at our exposition. The display stands near the head of interesting exhibits. Its special interest is in its unexpectedness. That there should be a wonderfully fine display of quartz, minerals, and stones would be known without saying. But that there should also be a remarkable exhibition of the products of agriculture is a surprise.

The excellence of the agricultural part of the exhibit is not nearly relative. It isn't alone remarkable because it is from Colorado. But it is intrinsically so fine that it is doubtful if Illinois herself could equal it at every point. What greater praise could be given? At the north end of the exhibit is a column of grasses. There are the bunch grass and the curing gramma of the unwatered plains, and there is timothy four feet tall, which shows what the same ground will do with water. There is alfalfa of the rankest growth, and a Colorado field yields three such crops a year.

Next to the grasses are the grains. There are shown 125 distinct varieties. There are thirty-three varieties of wheat, and any one of them would make even a Dakotan pause. There are heads of oats which would do to garland Ceres herself. Then there are rye, barley, buckwheat, corn, flax, beans, peas—a splendid array of all the grains the fields produce. There is tobacco standing four feet high with its shoes off, and stocks of corn four times four.

THE FLORA OF THE STATE.

One of the walls back of this display is an exhibit by the state university of the flora of the state. This is notably complete and particularly well displayed. There are 884 varieties of flowers and plants so carefully mounted that their beauty alone, aside from their scientific value, would make them interesting.

In the center of the exhibit is a display of articles manufactured in the state from native raw material. The most important of these is the manufactured iron and steel. There are street railroad rails of all sizes, spikes and nails, bolts, plates, bars and ingots. Building brick and fire brick are other important articles. The clay for fire brick is said to be unrivaled. In glass manufacturing all kinds of commercial bottles are to be seen. Petroleum is shown in all stages from the crude oil to the finest refined product. Mineral paints are shown in a variety of colors that would have delighted the heart of Silas Lapham.

And then there is coal. "Colorado has more coal than all the rest of the union combined" is the startling claim which is made for that product. There are mountains on mountains of each kind, and in quality it is claimed that each has no superior of its kind. Certainly so far as one can see from the samples exhibited Colorado will play an important part in supplying the great west with fuel.

The display of granites and marbles shows all the range from pure white marble through the varying shades of mottled granites up to the stones that are so fine that they are called agates. The variety of coloring in the building stone excels anything one would imagine. It is this richness of material in the hands of the architects which is giving to the cities of Colorado, and especially to Denver, a beauty which will in time be hard to equal.

About one-third of the exhibit is of the minerals of the state. It is not a picked display. There are no cases of fancy specimens. Instead of that the state has rather undertaken to show the mineral as it is being taken from the mines every day. There is ore from 500 mines. It is the ore taken at random from the dumps and shows exactly what the mines are producing to-day. It shows the metal-bearing quartz in every form, from the high grade ores carrying hundreds and even thousands of ounces of silver to the ton down to the carbonates of Leadville carrying from ten to twenty ounces; or perhaps one should say up to the low grade ores, for it is these low grade ores and their boundless supply which have given the mining business the stability and solicity of manufacturing. The days of bonanzas are gone, but in their place have come the months of steady and regular, though smaller profits.

In the center of a glass case is a double handful of shining, feathery looking stuff. It is the granulated silver, absolutely pure, just as it is roasted from the rock in the smelter and given a sudden bath in cold water. The handful would turn out just 164 cart-wheel dollars. By the side of this shining mass are two black, dirty looking pieces of rock. If an Illinois farmer could load his wagon with the like of either and come to market he might go home and spend the rest of his days in luxury. The pockets of these came from a heap of ore which was worth on the dump $25,000 a ton. A ton like the other piece would bring the lucky miner $40,000, and the smaller would drain out of it 8,000 ounces of pure silver.

About this case are heaped little piles of glittering quartz, green and yellow, with shining spots in it here and there. These are the specimen hunter's meat. His number is uncountable. He wanders among the rocks imagining each one almost a solid chunk of gold. They are mostly too big to handle with comfort. But he reaches the case which is surrounded by the heaped up piles of bright colored stones. He covets. He fears. His hand stealthily fumbles among them. The pile is smaller and his pocket heavier. He thinks he has some valuable samples of ore. He has, in fact, some bits of rock worth three cents a ton. There were quantities of it shipped on for just such specimen hunters. Boxes of it set near by and the little piles have to be replaced daily.

Besides the minerals there are sheets of slate which would do for the Brobdingnagian children to carry to school; mica which scales off in transparent sheets; great chunks of natural asphaltum looking like pieces of rubber.

In fact, what Colorado hasn't in stock in her natural storehouse it would be much shorter to tell than what she has.

Adventure With an Alligator.

London Globe.

"B." gives the following particulars in "The Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, of an adventure Mr. E. Abbott, of indigo and racing fame, met with some years ago: It was in the rains, and we were up at Dewarren factory vats when the jemadar told us that there was a huge alligator under the bridge of the river. Sending for a gun and a couple of bullets we went up to the bridge, and, sure enough, about twenty yards off, there was an enormous "gharial," some twenty feet long, with his head just visible above the water. A well-directed shot caught him between the eyes, and the brute, mortally wounded, plunged into deep water, rolling over and over, and was carried by the tide down towards the bungalow, which was some quarter of a mile off. Running to the vat-house, Abbott seized a long rope lying there and rapidly made a slip-knot in it, and, declaring that he was not going to lose so lovely a skin, kicked off his boots, and just as he was—in socks, breeches and shirt—jumped into the river, giving me and a lot of natives the other end of the rope to hold. He got well into the middle of the stream, and was quietly treading water while we were all anxiously watching, when suddenly, within two feet of the swimmer, the alligator plunged straight up out of the water, snout foremost, as alligators generally do when hit in the head. Without the least hesitation Abbott flung both arms right around the snout, and a regular rough-and-tumble ensued. I yelled to him at the top of my voice to drop it. Presently the brute's whole body appeared, and Abbott calmly mounted him, evidently trying the while to disengage the slip-knot, which had now got tight round his own arm, and so shove it over the brute's head.

Then the alligator started swimming, and we followed down the bank, when just as we were opposite the bungalow, he bulled head up, brought his tail out of the water, and with a fearful side-sweep capsized Abbott, snapping at him as he fell. Then came another fight such as I never wish again to see, the pair eventually disappearing beneath the water. We hauled away at the rope, thinking it was still attached to Abbott, when unexpectedly we saw him come up a few yards from the bank, evidently almost senseless. A Rajput peon jumped in and dragged his master up the slope. He was bleeding awfully, and was a grewsome sight. Skirt in ribbons, arms and chest torn all over, both hands badly maimed, and the right foot completely crushed. He came to at once, and only said, "The rope's safe over his nose," and so it was, sure enough, for the natives to whom I had thrown the rope were now busily engaged in hauling the defunct saurian on shore. I never saw a man in such a mess; and, to add to the horror, down to the edge of the river, just as we dragged up her half killed husband, rushed his young wife, wringing her hands and naturally half out of her wits with terror. While she was standing over him, and the servants were carrying him to the house, he started singing "Home they brought her warrior dead." A nice time of it we had out in a jungle, with no applications to the severest order, and with a patient who would insist in trying to get out of bed to see how the skinning of the alligator was getting on. We tried to hire ekkas, but the whole country was under water, and they refused to budge from home; so we put him into a shampony and took him into the doctor at Mozufferpore, taking from 10 o'clock till 7 the next morning to do the twenty miles. Nothing but his high spirit and total inability to give in kept him alive through that journey. He ought to have died from loss of blood, for the wounds burst out every time there was a bad jolt over the breaks in the road, and they were legion. And then the poison from the bites and danger of lockjaw would have been sufficient to settle any nervous fellow. Luckily, he has not got such a thing as nerves in his composition, hence I suppose, his escape.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

Murderer of Wain and Strong Traced to the Penitentiary.

Thomas O'Brien Thought to be the Perpetrator of the Deed.

The Most Remarkable Career of a Famous Colorado Outlaw.

The Mystery Surrounding a Dual Murder in Wyoming.

When Thomas O'Brien, the famous horse thief, was confined some months ago behind the bars of the El Paso jail, it was the common talk among his fellow prisoners that there was some other crime he was more afraid of being charged with and tried for than that of horse stealing. If the clues which have been secured within the last few days develop as they are expected to do, it is not unlikely that Thomas O'Brien will give up his worthless life on a gallows as a penalty for one of the most horrible and brutal crimes ever perpetrated in the country west of the Missouri. No wonder the big outlaw used to sit silently moping in his cell, apparently afraid that if he spoke a single word it might, in some way, divulge some clue to the foul deed which he had committed and the remembrance of which constantly haunted him. No wonder O'Brien seemed indifferent to the charge of horse stealing, with the constant fear hanging over him that it would be discovered that it was he who had cruelly and cowardly murdered S. Morris Wain and Charles E. Strong one year before while acting as their guide and driver on a pleasure trip through Wyoming.

It was a year ago last August 14 since the bodies of the two young friends, Morris Wain, of Haverford, Pa., and Charlie Strong, of New York, were discovered lying on the banks of Canon creek, Wyoming territory, by a cowboy who was in the employ of a ranchman who was a friend of Wain. The bodies were stripped of every stitch of clothing and had been cut and gashed with an axe until they presented a horrible appearance. The ranchman identified the bodies of the two boys and their friends in the east were notified. The families of both are wealthy and influential and every effort has been made by the relatives to hunt down the brute who perpetrated the foul deed, though without success until a few days ago.

The story of the trip which ended in the murder of the two young men is as follows: Morris Wain, the brother of a well known Philadelphia commission merchant, Jacob S. Wain, and Charlie Strong, the son of a wealthy Wall street broker, decided to spend the summer of 1888 in a tour through Wyoming. They came to Denver in June and buying the various articles necessary for a mountain trip, they hired Thomas O'Brien as driver and guide and set off in a two horse wagon. They left Denver on June 27, arriving on the ranch of a well known stockman living seventy miles north of Rawlins, Wyo., on July 20. This ranchman had been an old friend and schoolmate of Morris Wain, and the two young men spent the day with him departing in the evening, and so far as is known this ranchman was the last man who saw them alive with the exception of Thomas O'Brien. The latter was at that time traveling under the alias of Charles Cook.

When the murder was discovered suspicion at once pointed toward this man Cook, but he had, together with the property of the two young men, so effectually disappeared that all efforts at tracing him came to nothing. A little more than a month ago something happened which will undoubtedly lead to the clearing up of the mystery. This something which happened then was the accidental falling into the hands of Wain's ranchman friend of a photograph of Thomas O'Brien, the noted Colorado horse thief. The ranchman at once recognized the photograph as that of someone whose face was familiar. For a time he could not place the face, but the more he thought of it the more certain he was that the man who had sat for that picture and he had met somewhere. At last it all came back to him. He remembered the day when his old time friend Wain had stopped at his ranch. He remembered too the dark visaged driver, and that driver was none other than this very same Thomas O'Brien, whose photograph he held in his hand. He at once wrote to Jacob S. Wain, the murdered man's brother, and last week the former arrived in Colorado. On Tuesday Mr. Wain registered at The Antlers, and while in this city called on Sheriff Jackson and told him of the clue to the murderer he had secured. Mr. Wain has since visited the penitentiary in company with the ranchman, who readily recognized O'Brien, though the latter was smoothly shaven. The ranchman and Mr. Wain are now in Wyoming following up the clues. Mr. Wain is very confident that if he can have O'Brien arraigned at once he will send him to the gallows, as the evidence in the case is so plain that it will not be hard, it is thought, to secure a conviction. But as O'Brien is at present serving a fifteen-year term in the penitentiary it is possible that this may interfere with his arraignment on the grave charge at present.

The way the photograph happened to fall into the hands of the ranchman is told by Sheriff Jackson. It seems that after the latter had secured O'Brien he became impressed with the fact that his prisoner had a history which it might be well to look up. He went into Detective Howe's office in Denver one day and inquired of him whether he knew anything about a man by the name of O'Brien. Howe produced a photograph, which Jackson recognized as the man he had in charge. A number of copies of the picture were struck off and Jackson and Deputy Sheriff Keyes of Buena Vista, who had arrested O'Brien, distributed the pictures over this and neighboring states hoping thereby to secure the record of the horse thief. It was one of these copies which fell into the hands of the ranchman and brought about the detection of the murderer.

O'Brien's history so far as it is known has but little that is good in it. As a boy he was wild and reckless and as a man he was an expert, daring outlaw. His father was one of Pat Casey's famous "night hands" in the early days at Central City. As a young man he drove a mule team to Leadville for some years, in the meantime putting his hands on all the available articles belonging to other people that he could get away with. As he grew older he confined his attention more particularly to horse stealing and in the art of getting away with a horse without being detected he had few superiors in a state where horse thieves are notoriously expert. O'Brien has often been suspected and several times arrested and imprisoned for various crimes, though the one he is now charged with is by far the most serious he is known to have been connected with. On September 22, 1886, Sam Howe of the Denver secret service arrested O'Brien in that city with a pair of horses which it was believed he had stolen from a man living near Leadville. O'Brien had about $1,200 on his person when arrested and with this money secured counsel and finally succeeded in getting away. Two years ago Mr. Calloway lost a saddle. The description of this saddle was given to Stock Inspector Brennan who in traveling around in the routine of his duty often ran across stolen property. He one day found the saddle in the shape of Jim Priest in Canon City. Priest had bought it from Tom O'Brien. This was the first crime committed in this neighborhood which had ever been traced to O'Brien, though he has long been well known here. The man is well acquainted with all the trails and mountain passes of this part of the state, and although he has for two years been hunted by the sheriffs of half a dozen counties almost continuously, they were never able to take and keep him until a few months ago. Last fall a year ago he was arrested by the sheriff of Park county, but escaped from a rapidly moving train, with handcuffs on his wrists, while being taken to jail. After that he was heard from in various places, including Denver and Pueblo, but it was a year before he was captured, and it was in the July of that year he went with Wain and Strong under the aliases of Charles Cook, to Wyoming. Deputy Sheriffs Keyes and Cox walked into a faro room in Leadville one day last October and there ran across O'Brien hocking the tiger. They at once arrested him. This time he again escaped, but fortunately was recaptured. At the spring term of the district court he was sentenced by Judge Campbell to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Call for the Formation of a Colorado National Park Association.

We, the undersigned citizens of the state of Colorado, realizing the need of setting apart to public use and protecting certain lands in the western part of the state, for the conservation of forests and streams, for the preservation of game and fish, and for other useful purposes, do hereby call upon our fellow citizens to assemble in mass meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, in the city of Denver, on Tuesday, October 1st, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of forming an association to promote the objects named in this call.

The alarming and wide spread destruction of our native forests, the disappearance of streams and the rapid extinction of wild game, amply justify a movement of this character, and should insure it most hearty and general support.

Louis R Ehrica, Geo. E. Parsons, J. S. Bacs, W. A. Bell, Edgar T. Ensign, Colorado Springs.

Edward L. Berthoud, Golden.
J. P. Maxwell, Boulder.
Jas. H. Crawford, Steamboat Springs.
Preston King, Igeria.
Eugene Taylor, Axial.
James L. Clark, Edward T. Taylor, J. C. Kennedy, Glenwood Springs.
W. E. Pabor, Fruita.
Benton Cannon, J. W. Bucklin, Grand Junction.
E. L. Kellogg, E. Wilson, Delta.
F. C. Land, C. B. Sawyer, Montrose.
David F. Day, Ouray.
S. W. DeBusk, Trinidad.
Blair Burwell, Durango.

Fred. A. Mencall, Wm. N. Byers, Moses Ballett, R. A. Gurley, D. C. Beaman, C. O. Osgood, C. A. McBriarty, Geo. G. Merrick, P. E. Van Diest, John S. Brisbin, Denver.

While going down the grade from Parker Saturday afternoon a freight train on the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth collided with the rear end of another freight which was just in advance. The fireman and engineer were slightly injured in the collision and three or four cars were wrecked. The brakes would not hold on the last train, which caused the accident.

WESTERN STATESMEN.

United States Senate Irrigation Committee in the City.

How the Distinguished Guests were Received Yesterday.

A Short Session of the Committee Held at The Antlers.

Review of the Observations thus far Made by the Party.

Colorado and the sun have been for years on terms of the closest intimacy and may daily be seen hobnobbing apparently without the slightest prospect of any differences coming up between them. But Friday, the very day of all the year when it was most desirable that Colorado Springs should look its very best, because of the distinguished company it was to entertain in the persons of the members of the United States senate irrigating committee, a difference did arise between Colorado and its lifelong friend, the sun, in the shape of the darkest and blackest clouds that the weather bureau had in stock. These clouds did not only shut off the sunlight, but they showed promptly on their appearance that they were not of the fleecy, playful kind of which the poets write so much. They had evidently not come into the sky for a pleasure trip in mid air. They came on business, and they proceeded to attend to that business without any argument. So they dropped on indignant Colorado Springs and neighborhood large volumes of real, wet water in a very disagreeable fashion, and instead of a bright, lovely dress of sunshine, which it wanted with all its heart to appear in, the city welcomed its guests in a coating of shining, black mud. It was, to say the least, not pleasant, but it had to be taken just the same. It rains everywhere on the just with the same regularity as it rains on the unjust, and while in Colorado Springs it does not rain often, that does not give any assurance that when it does rain it will not fall on United States senators just the same as upon every-day, ordinary, plain, common citizens. This fact was clearly demonstrated yesterday.

It was just a quarter past one o'clock yesterday when engine No. 848 drew its special train, loaded with a precious freight of statesmen, into the Santa Fe depot puffing and steaming in a way which would seem to indicate that it was aware of the extraordinary honor which had been conferred upon it when it was assigned the duty which it so ably and noisily performed. Owing to some misunderstanding the citizens' committee which had charge of the reception of the distinguished visitors was not on hand to receive them. This fact soon became evident to the senatorial party, and they, saying a street car, good humoredly made their way to it. Even a United States senator does not despise a street car in this cosmopolitan land of ours—especially if it is either street car or walk. To look at the streets flowing with water and the sky giving promise of unlimited further supply it would seem as if this committee on irrigation had been robbed of their joke, but unfortunately it is not always so, and tomorrow or next day will probably find the plains as sadly in need of artificial irrigation, and aside from the national government to get it, as did day before yesterday. A few minutes after the senators and their party had departed in the "poor man's hack" the citizens' committee arrived on the scene and were informed that the object of their search could be found at The Antlers, and in the lobby of the hotel Mayor Stillman shook hands with Senator Stewart, the chairman of the committee, and welcomed him and his associates on behalf of the city.

After luncheon the session of the irrigation investigating committee was called to order in the brick chamber of The Antlers. The committee as appointed at the last session of congress consisted of Senators Stewart, Wolcott, Reagan, Allison, Plumb, Jones and Gorman. Of this number, however, three have never joined the party on its tour owing to a press of other official duties, and of the remaining four, two, Senators Plumb and Reagan, have left for their respective homes within a few days. The party which was present at the session yesterday was composed of William M. Stewart, United States senator from Nevada, chairman; James K. Jones, United States senator from Arkansas; Major J. W. Powell, of Washington, director of the United States geological survey; Colonel Richard T. Hinton, United States engineer; C. C. Kappler, clerk of the committee; Eugene Davis, sergeant at arms; P. C. Warman, private secretary to Major Powell. The citizens' committee consisted of the following named gentlemen: Mayor Stillman, A. L. Lawton, G. B. Buckman, G. S. Barnes, J. B. Barnes, L. E. Gouley, Colonel E. T. Ensign, Geo. E. Parsons, and E. Z. Sheldon. Owing to the limited time the business session of the committee was very short. Mr. E. Z. Sheldon gave some interesting testimony with regard to the water courses of this section, the possibilities of storage, the frequency of rainfall, and other kindred topics, offering many useful suggestions on the subject of irrigation in general for eastern Colorado. Colonel Ensign and Geo. E. Parsons gave some testimony with regard to the preservation of the forests. Senator Stewart questioned both gentlemen particularly on this subject and seemed much gratified with the information and suggestions both were able to give. Senator Stewart does most of the talking for the committee. He questions those who give testimony in a brief and decided way that shows his thorough familiarity with the subject. Senator Jones seemed content to listen, though he with other members of the party occasionally adds a brief question. Stewart has a business like air about him and an appearance which indicates that he takes his pleasure and duty in different doses. At present he is on duty and he has no time nor thought for anything else. He is evidently the right man in the right place. The great man from Nevada, who has forgotten more than the majority of people can ever expect to know, was dressed in a light sack suit, his head crowned with a straw hat of a pattern which was in style long before the war, and his shoes guiltless of any marks of a shine. From his handsome, kindly face flows a long waxed beard and a heavy moustache. In the high forehead, intelligent face and aggressive, determined look one can read some of the reasons why this man has risen from a poor boy without influence to be a senator of the United States. Senator Jones dresses more like a statesman. He wears the usual close-fitting Prince Albert coat, with dark trousers, and a regulation slouch hat. Like Senator Stewart he is tall and erect. He is not a talkative man, but when he does speak everybody listens. He listens attentively to the proceedings of the committee and is said to be second only to the senator from Nevada in his knowledge of and interest in the irrigation questions.

To a GAZETTE reporter Colonel Hinton was kind enough to give a brief account of the work of the committee thus far. They started from St. Paul, Minnesota, on August 1 and will close their sessions at Sidney, Nebraska, on the 20th inst. Since starting out sixteen territories and states have been visited, about one hundred and twenty sessions have been held, five hundred witnesses have been examined and twelve thousand miles traveled. The observations of the committee have been that irrigation on a large scale is entirely practical and that at a low estimate from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the arid lands can be reclaimed; that on the whole there is more water available than expected and that with irrigation the arid regions can be made the most valuable in the country. The irrigated land, it is thought, will be worth from four to ten times as much as that watered by insufficient rainfall. At present 8,000,000 acres are under ditch in various parts of the west and everywhere the process of small surface ditching is being engaged in on conditions.

In the northwest there is found an abundance of water in the large rivers. In Montana there are 30,000 acres under ditch and Major Powell considers the water supply ample for 85,000,000 acres. In Utah and Nevada the question is almost purely a matter of storage basins for surplus and flood waters. The prospects for irrigation in Nevada are considered very much more favorable than anticipated when the committee began its inquiry, and with the engineering plans now under consideration it is hoped to add new life and vigor to that now feeble commonwealth. In California there is great activity in the irrigating line, and though great mistakes in engineering are everywhere noticeable, the results obtained in both northern and southern California are magnificent. In southern and central Arizona considerable advancement is shown, some parts being perfect gardens in fertility. At Yuma, where three inches per year is the average rainfall, irrigation is assuming vast proportions. There are now 550,000 acres under ditch in Arizona. At Deming, New Mexico, where the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads meet, there is a broad plateau 4,700 feet above sea level, where a considerable part of the area is already irrigated by means of deep wells and windmill pumps, greatly to the surprise of Senator Stewart who some years ago as counsel in a land claim case, had declared the land absolutely worthless and irreclaimable. An amusing story is told of this incident in the senator's life. He was counsel at the time for the Southern Pacific and was engaged in a suit over certain lands on this barren plateau. In the course of the debate the senator said to the opposing counsel:

"Why, what can you want with the land? It is absolutely barren of everything but horned toads and snakes." To which the counsel on the other side gravely replied:

"Well, I guess they are our horned toads and snakes."

One of the most important sessions the committee has held was at El Paso, Texas, where the question of using the waters of the Rio Grande involves the question of the international boundary between Mexico and this country. A dam has, however, been planned which will, it is thought, settle the difficulty. Irrigation in southwest Texas, between the Rio Colorado and Rio Grande rivers, has already begun in earnest. On the Staked Plains and in the Pan Handle region water is obtainable through wells at very moderate depths. The committee visited Santa Fe and Las Cruces, N. M. The last place is regarded as a particularly fine type of the results of irrigation.

The final problem to be solved in the matter of continuous irrigation is that of storing surplus and storm waters at high altitudes and disbursing them. As a preliminary to the solution of this problem the great triple survey, which is now in progress under the direction of Major Powell, is an absolute necessity. Congress purposes taking an account of stock in the public land department before it decides upon any definite policy with regard to the great question of irrigation. It is for this purpose that the surveys are being made, and they will be made the basis for further steps.

The senate committee at the close of their session were driven in carriages to the depot, which they left in their special train about 8.30 o'clock for Denver.

Harvest Excursion to Texas.

On September 24 and October 8 excursion tickets will be sold over the Texas Pan Handle route from Colorado to all points in Texas at one fare the round trip.

Tickets will be good for return passage thirty days from date of sale, with stopovers in Texas in either direction within said final limit.

This is a good opportunity to visit the Lone Star state, see its great resources, its wealth of attractions in fruit and flowers, to visit the Gulf of Mexico, where "deep water" is soon to advance all the interests of Colorado and bind the two states closer together in commercial and social relations.

Also to investigate the great Pan Handle country, traversed by the Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth railroad, the future location of millions of prosperous people, where land is plenty, fertile and cheap, and taxes are low; where towns are springing up and prospering, and where the climate is healthy and mild. The Dallas fair and exposition will be open October 15th to 26th. This will add another great attraction for visitors to Texas. In addition to the above dates, tickets will be sold to Dallas and return at one fare on October 16, good for return until October 29.

For tickets and all information concerning this excursion, call on or address any agent of the Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth railroad in Colorado.

Nye Heard From.

Manager Nye received the following letter from his relation Bill Nye, in answer to one he wrote regarding the chances of Riley and he filling their engagements this season:

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your recent favor, I will say that I am home again after a summer's rest and comfortable surcease from letters and telegrams such as a voyage alone can furnish. I am well, and ready to join Mr. Riley for a short season this winter. I can say, conscientiously, that with some brand new readings for our programme, and a large reserve of good health, I do not apprehend any chance for failure to reach every point we may agree to visit.

You are therefore authorized to promise, on my behalf, a faithful fulfillment of every engagement made for this season, and that we will, so far as possible, fill those dates which were unavoidably cancelled last season owing to the dangerous illness of my family.

Yours truly, EDGAR W. NYE.

P. S.—You might state in that modest, wayside, violet way of yours, that we shall aim to please one and all.

E. W. N.

Nye and Riley are booked to appear here on February 12.

It may not be generally admitted as a fact, but there seems to be such a thing as an honest thief. Last Monday night Mr. Joe Rowe, the St. Vrain street liveryman, put a horse in his pasture south of the city, placing a saddle and bridle which he had used on the horse in the fence corner. The next day Mr. Rowe went to the pasture for his horse but the latter had disappeared as had also the saddle and bridle. A diligent search failed to reveal the presence of either anywhere in the neighborhood. The entire outfit had evidently been stolen and Rowe returned to the city with vengeance in his eye. After a night's rest Mr. Rowe thought he would go to the pasture and renew his search. On arriving there he found his horse tied to a fence, saddled and bridled, and on the animal's back he also found a bag with about eight quarts of oats in it and a curry comb and brush. It is supposed that the person who appropriated the property for a day left the oats and the curry comb and brush as pay for its use.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by F. G. Rowe for the week ending September 12, 1889:

CITY PROPERTY.

John W. Carmine to Mary B. Carmine, lot 11, Hewitt's add.....$ 8
L. R. Mathews to D. P. Sill, s½ of lot 10, Stewart's sub of blk 227..... 1
Colorado Springs Company to William M. Banning, lots 3, 4 and 5, blk 266, add No. 1..... 1,800
Roswell Town & Land Co to Chas C. Gurney, lot 24 and s½ of lot 25, blk 1, Roswell City add..... 50
George W. Thorne to Louis R. Barker, lot 26, blk 7, with imp. 1
L. O. Beamer to Schooler E. Bishop, lots 16 and 17, blk 25, Parris's add..... 1
Rancolph W. Townsend to Lucy P. Myers, lot 6, blk C, add No. 5..... 1
E. F. McClosky to James T. Bayne et al., n 50 ft of lots 53 and 54 in Wolfe & White's resubdiv of pt of blk 242, add No. 1..... 1
Asher L. Murray to Helen Stevens Hemenway, one-half int in lots 1 and 2 in Ensign's subdiv of blk 5 in Ensign's add..... 1

ROSWELL.

Edwin T. Eaton to Charles Ord, lot 16, blk 18, add No. 200

LA VERGNE.

William J. Wilcox, trustee, to Jessie F. Lucraft, et al, lt 13, blk C 1

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

F. A. Perkins et al to Margaret P. Woods, lts 13 and 14, blk [illegible] 100

COLORADO CITY.

L. R. Stolle to Frederick Gibbon, lts 13 and 14, blk 22..... 700

MANITOU.

S. S. Lemon to J. M. Gibbs, lts 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, blk 10, Fairview add..... 1
Edward P. Creighton to S. Edwin Solly, lt 28, blk 3..... 2000
Edwin C. Eaton et al to Eugene Saline, sub lt 17, Capitol Hill sub div of whole of lts 13, 14 and 15, and pt of lt 12, blk B..... 750

CASCADE.

Cascade Town and Improvement company to James C. North, lt 9, blk 10, add No. 1..... 200

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

W. C. Foster to W. G. Riccoca, lts 5 and 6 blk 9 add No. 1..... 1

MANITOU PARK.

M. M. Baldwin, trustee, to W. J. Foster, lt 6 blk 4 Green's add... 1
M. M. Baldwin, trustee, to W. J. Foster, lt 5 blk 14 and lt 14 blk 15 in Foster's add..... 1
M. M. Baldwin, trustee, to J. C. Wright, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 blk 18 Foster's add.... 1
Henrietta M. Stella to Dorwin E. Binsley, lt 18 blk 7..... 50
C. C. Brieger to C. Wright, lt 9 blk 8 Green's add..... 250

FLORISSANT.

Thomas Donnell and wife to Gay A. Spencer, lt 6 blk 6, Highland Grove add..... 125
Thomas Donnell and wife to Anna A Spencer, lts 4, 5, 6 and 7, blk 2, lt 6 blk 7, Highland Grove add..... 200

RAMAH.

Maud Boatright to Moses Neven, lts 10 and 19 blk 59..... 200

FOUNTAIN.

Bertha Loningbaum to Enoch Money, lt 6 blk 1, lt 2 blk 30, Reed's add..... 200
Henrietta Holman to W. C. Foster, lt 7 blk 5, Reed's add..... 1

COUNTRY.

Thomas Orr to Alvin A. McGovney, et al., pt of nw qr of sw qr of sw qr, sec 7, tp 14, r 66 w... 400
Barbara Locke to board of directors school district No. 11, 200x 287 ft, 231 ft east of sw cor of nw qr of ne qr, sec 18, tp 14 s, r 67 w..... 500
Anna C. Hardwick to A. F. Griffin, lt 3, Bear Creek Gardens..... 1

Sergeant Sherwood of the United States signal corps has returned from Fort Lyon, where he re-enlisted in the service for a term of five years.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending September 13, 1889.

GENTLEMEN.

Abbe, Newton, H	Myer, S P
Ballantyne, William B	Monholan, E S
Butler Bros 2	Morrison, R D
Balch L B	Monsoe, Wm
Bardon, Thomas	Mack, Joe T
Barnett, C S	Morrison, John
Barlow, Ralph	Manson, John
Barnes, Franklin	Moore, Gomet
Bell, Dr J	Metcalf, J M
Bennock, Charlie S	Melven, John
Bridelman, Samuel	Maxwell, James A
Blandue, J C	Mason, J M
Boot, F	Marrs, Joseph L
Beecher, Pete	Malley, Walter E
Brunoe, Dr C H	Marie, Chas C
Bridges, James W	McElvain, Watson
Bullock, George	McKinnon, Hugh
Cattleberry, Dawes	McElvain, W H
Castle, Geo A	McNally, J F
Carpenter, C A	McReynolds, J B
Chambers, James H	Nelson, Aug T
Clark, James	Nobe, Philip
Clark, Geo	O'Haire, Steve 2
Corrick, Jas	Owen, C E
Crane, Joseph E	Pratt, G L
Curtis, Daniel	Parkhurst, Jay
Culbop, Thomas	Parker, T F
Cuetes, Allison	Parsons, Rynold
Cook, Bert	Parker D
Colby, Geo	Perkins, Oris
Danner, F M	Pettingrew, A H
Davis, H C	Pierce, Jo
Dixon, C L	Pierce, Curtis
Dicker, C C	Piper, John A
Dolan, James,	Pomeroy, A
Downey, J J	Russell, J R
Durkee, Daniel	Robb, George
Duboice, Frank	Richens, Thomas
Edwards, N	Radcliffe, W T
Everhart, Dr R E	Sage, J B
Goddard, M L	Sciderr, E E
Granger, Harry	Simpson, John 2
Galloway, T F (attyr)	Smith, Walter
Gibson, J M	Slatore, J P
Gilligan, Joe S	Slatore, F A
Hartman, W A	Snider, James B
Hardwick, A K	Smith, Nils
Hamlin, Bailey	Smith, Frank J
Hoffman, Sam M	Smith, Frank C
Holmes, William	Stevens, Mr
Hurman, A K	Steward, Ben
Jackson, Dr D W	Stearns, M E
King, L	Talbert, Elwood E
Doesch, H [illegible]	Taylor, Thomas
Little, James R	Taylor, Judge R F
Hess, Earnest	Therme, E C
Lartigon, Alex	Thomson, J W
Lills, C R	Thompson, P L
Low, Emmory M	Wister, John
Logan, Stephen R	Whitaker, G P
Mitchell, George E	Weber, George
Mitchell, J	Young, Robert 3
Martin, Green	

LADIES.

Alexander, Mrs Jennie	King, Mrs M A
Avery, Mrs Mattie	Kern, Miss Mary
Bancroft, Mrs A G	Koal, Miss Annie J
Barnes, Miss Nell	Kimbal, Miss Adie C
Brown, Miss Bessie	Larson, Miss Martha
Brown, Miss Georgia	Linscott, Mrs S K
Be[illegible], Mrs Lizzie White	Lynch, J D
Beckford, Mrs	Martin, Miss Minnie
Beaty, Miss Ella	Morris, Mrs Hamilton
Bower, Mrs Lizzie	Myers, Mrs J K
Buckingham, Miss Clara A	Murphy, Mrs Julia
Cauffman, Mrs Davin	Moulton Mrs M
Colin, Mrs Johanna	Morrison, Miss Sadie
Crouse, Minnie	Marston, Mrs Edgar L
Cook, Miss Eva	Mareton, Mrs Susan H
Clark, Mrs L W	Murphy, Mary T
Clayton, Mrs	McKinney, Annie
Dall, Mrs Hannah	McCarthy, Miss Mary
Davenport, C M	Nancey, Mrs Wallace
Davis, Jenia	Parker, Miss Mary
Davis, Mrs Lizzie	Park, Miss Mary
Donovan, Mrs Ellen	Park, Mrs Alice B L
Dresbach, Miss Anna	Peterson, Miss Minnie
Dunbar, Miss Lena	Pickens, Miss Katie
Ecobert, Miss Emma	Reushaw, Miss Cora L
Griffith, Mrs T B	Richardson, Miss Cora E
Galkson, Miss C	Southward, Mrs Chas W
Garber, Miss Bertha	Spencer, Mrs Clara
Gates, Miss Myra	Stone, Mrs S
Gill, Mrs Rev Edward	Stone, Mrs T M
Griffith, Miss Lizzie	Smith, Mrs Mary
Grover, Mrs W W	Strang, Mrs Minnie
Hall, Mrs G W	Sutliff, Miss Mariam
Haggard, Mrs Harriet	Svenson, Miss Thelda
Hawkins, Mrs Belle	Smith, Mrs Charles
Hawse, Miss Ethel	Strong, Mrs Emma
Heder, Miss Emma	Tepe, Miss Lizzie
Hill, Miss Eunice	Tiffany, Mrs Chas
Higgins, Mrs Mollie	Toomer, Mrs M J
Howeden, Mrs Syntia	Williams, Mrs Martha
Husung, Mrs John W	Wallick, Mrs George
Eutenius, Mrs Jeanette	Walker, Mrs Henry
Irwin, Miss May	Willman, Mrs Joseph 2
Ingersol, Mrs Ernest	White, Mrs Maggie
Jackson, Miss Francis	Whorton, Miss Nellie
	Young, Mrs Nora

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITERS.

Skinneman, B F	Calvert, Jennie A
Smock, E G	Dascus, E
Raley, Julia	Belknap, Louisa
Gregg, G W	

FOREIGN.

Edwards, Wm

PACKAGES.

Crandal, Mrs Eliza — Dyke, Miss Mary

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

ROBERT A. [illegible], P. M.

LIVES FOR SILVER.

Denver's Mining Exchange Urges the Restoration of Silver.

A Convention Proposed to be Held in St. Louis.

Annual Session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Bagnt at Boulder---A Large Increase of Membership.

Silver Convention

DENVER, September 16.—The committee appointed by the mining exchange Saturday to report in regard to the subject of holding a silver convention, submitted the following resolutions, adopted by the exchange in open session at noon to day

WHEREAS, Influential citizens of St. Louis have caused to be conveyed to this exchange information to the effect that people south of the Ohio river and west of the Mississippi desire that a national convention shall be held at such time and place as may hereafter be determined, for the purpose of discussing plans for the restoration of bimetallic coinage, and

WHEREAS, This expression, coming as it does from representatives of those who occupy nearly six sevenths of the area and comprise 70 per cent of the population of the United States, who produce all of the gold and silver, all of the cotton, rice and sugar, 60 per cent of the wheat, 70 per cent of the corn, 65 per cent of the oats, half of the hay, 75 per cent of the tobacco, and own more than 70 per cent of the farm animals in the United States, should not be ignored by any man or body of men desirous of promoting the production of constitutional money metal, therefore be it

Resolved, That members of the Colorado Mining Stock exchange will cordially and effective ly support the proposition to hold a convention for the purposes indicated, and to that end will gladly co-operate with all who desire that the mints of the United States shall be again opened for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on equal terms.

Resolved, That inasmuch as productive results in this cause can only be obtained by increasing the numerical strength of the bimetallists in congress, it is the sense of this body that the proposed convention should be held before congress convenes in December next, in order to arrange for effective work in certain congressional districts during the coming winter

Resolved, That inasmuch as the preliminary work to be done in the convention can be more thoroughly done at some point accessible to the majority of producers and where influential citizens are in accord with the delegates, it is the sense of this exchange that the proposed convention should be held in St. Louis, Mo

Resolved, That the chamber of commerce and real estate exchange of this city be invited to co-operate with this body in its efforts to impart such momentum to this movement of the country as producers that its force will be irresistible in the halls of the national legislature.

Odd Fellows at Columbus

COLUMBUS, September 16.—The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows convened in annual session at noon Representatives were present from every state and territory, Canada and the British provinces The delegates were welcomed by Governor Foraker, Mayor Bruck, Grand Master McKinley and Grand Patriarch Frost The usual standing committees were appointed.

The report of Grand Sire Underwood says The I. O. O. F. was never in a more prosperous condition than now. The increase in membership during the past year was greater than the annual increase has been within the past fifteen years The following figures show the strength of the order Number of white Odd Fellows on the globe January, '89, independent order 652,787, Manchester Unity 688,492, total 1,341,279 The grand sire made a number of recommendations, among them being that the constitution be changed so as to admit to the order with the consent of guardians young men 18 years old, that the sovereign grand lodge reiterate its recognition of the military movement in the authorized branch of Odd Fellowship.

The most important recommendation is that suggesting the raising of a million dollars or more for building a temple for a permanent home for the highest body of the order. The plan contemplates a general parade and demonstration of Patriarchs Militant annually, and that it be made the means of raising a fund for the above purpose, the enterprise to be held in abevance until sufficient money has been raised.

Reports from thirty six jurisdictions of the United States show aggregate total of expenses of subordinate bodies, separate from benefits and charities, for the year '88 were $7,689,558 Invested funds in lodges $21,408,630, encampments $1,481,629, total $22,889,875. Grand and subordinate reports show during the year there were 58,112 persons initiated and 5752 reinstatements. The total deaths were 12,523.

The Ives Trial.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The trial of Henry S. Ives was resumed this morning. E. W. Woodruff, confidential secretary to Ives, and later secretary of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, was called to the witness stand. Witness gave a history of his relations with Ives and Stayner. After they had secured control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, the firm proceeded at once to make a heavy over-issue of stock in the names of certain Ives & Stayner's office. An over-issue of 1,000 shares of face value of one hundred thousand dollars was made by witness on Ives' order and delivered to Zimmerman to cover Ives' indebtedness to Zimmerman. On the same day, previous to August 1, 1887, witness on Ives' order took the stock ledger to Ives' house in Brooklyn and burned it in the furnace to conceal the over-issue of stock. Witness however kept a record of all those transactions in a small book. Ives knew about this, and sometimes made entries in it himself. This book was taken to Newark, New Jersey, and kept until March last. The book was produced in court and identified, and the record of the fraudulent stock issued read.

NEW YORK, September 16.—After recess the witness stated that 2800 shares were subsequently handed him by Ives for the purpose of cancelling old stock, which he did. Twenty of the certificates were identified by Woodruff. These were not recorded because there was less stock available for cancelation than would suffice to counterbalance the over issue. Witness said Ives told him to take unauthorized stock and wipe it out together. Woodruff told how he and Ives one night copied with the aid of the stock transfer book names and created a new set of certificates, purporting to be the ones remaining out, and showed them to Mr. Burns, a bank official, as outstanding certificates.

Work Resumed.

LONDON, September 16.—Most of the strikers resumed work this morning. It is expected work on all the docks will be in full swing to-morrow. A thousand unemployed dock laborers are waiting at the gates of the docks. They threaten violence against the men employed to take their places, whom the dock companies refuse to discharge.

LONDON, September 16.—Much feeling exists between the dock laborers and men who took the places of the strikers, and the former refuse to work with them. Several encounters have already occurred between them The dock companies have made a strong complaint to the Lord mayor against the action of the returned strikers. The situation is regarded so serious that a meeting of the joint docks committee, conciliation committee and leaders of the strikers has been called to convene immediately at the Mansion house

LONDON, September 16.—A deputation of ship owners arrived at the Mansion house while the meeting was in progress. It was finally agreed to endeavor to have the agreement kept intact by all the parties interested.

LONDON, September 16.—At a meeting to night Burns said the treaty with the workmen had been broken by subordinate officials of the dock companies. Unless the agreement with the men was kept there would be another strike. Directors of the dock companies however had assured him they would prevent any unfair preference being shown, and said owners had advised the directors to pay the fares of the "dock regs" and send them home.

Troops to Back a Court.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—Governor Buckner has dispatched two companies of state troops to Marion county to aid in preserving the peace during the session of court, the presiding judge having complained of the unlawfulness of some of the civil officers in the prosecution of cases, owing to threats from bodies of desperadoes who have been running affairs in that region The governor has issued a proclamation to the people of Marion county, calling their attention to these facts and advising them that the troops are not to take away any part of their rights but to aid in enforcing the laws and by their representatives, and because the civil officers sworn to uphold the laws, not only refuse but give covert assistance to the criminal class. Murders and assassinations are perpetrated with impunity, and the people have permitted themselves to be so terrified by the lawless acts of a few individuals as to have refused obedience to the civil authorities in their efforts to arrest criminals." The governor calls upon the citizens to respond promptly to the summons of the civil authorities, to obey them implicity in their attempts to arrest and bring to speedy justice, or if resisted by force to shoot down under officers of the authorities the assassins whose lawless acts are a reproach to our civilization

The Cruiser Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—The new steel cruiser Baltimore, which left her dock down the Delaware river as far as the Delaware breakwater, returned this afternoon. A broom fastened to the foremast and another to the mainmast were public evidence of the success obtained by the builders of the vessel. Her commander, Captain Schley, said: "The trip was entirely successful and the engines were all right and worked admirably. The vessel went eighty or ninety miles out and is a beautiful sailer. You can be perfectly confident in saying that she is the fastest man-of-war afloat."

Another officer stated that the Baltimore left last Wednesday and anchored off the ship channel, the weather being then too rough for her trial. On Friday morning the preliminary trial was had, and on Saturday she went for her regular official four hours' trial, under command of Captain Joseph Skee. A data and indicator cards were taken every fifteen minutes from both ends of every cylinder on the ship, which made for three hours an average of about 20.2 knots an hour in a pretty good sea. Many of the people on board thought she was making better time, but allowing for all errors in calculating logarithms, etc., she is believed to have made 20.2 knots.

The trial indicates, it is said, that she is the fastest vessel of her tonnage afloat, and the fastest man-of-war of any country. The Baltimore ran straight ahead all the time. There was nothing from the time she left the dock until her return that occasioned any stoppage. It is also stated that the Baltimore will probably go more than 19,000 horse power, and as 8,000-horse power was the amount contracted for it will, if this proves to be true, give the Cramps a bonus of at least 1,000 horse power. It will be two or three weeks before the calculations to be made by the United States officials will be completed and made public.

Colorado's Arid Lands.

DENVER, September 16.—The senate committee now investigating the question of reclaiming arid lands of the west, by means of establishing reservoirs for irrigation purposes, held a meeting today in the chamber of commerce. A number of prominent people were present who thoroughly understand this question and the benefits to be derived from it. Among these were Senator Teller and Governor Cooper. Testimony taken from those best informed was to the effect that the entire eastern portion of the state could be irrigated by a reservoir system, and hundreds of thousands of acres of land now worthless converted into the best agricultural land on the continent; that the storage system was undoubtedly the most practical, and if one-half the water which went to waste every year was stored there would be more than sufficient to reclaim every acre of land in the state. The commission leaves for Cheyenne to-morrow.

New Land Commissioner.

OMAHA, Neb., September 16.—Judge Lewis A. Groff, who was to-day appointed commissioner of the general land office, will accept the position. Judge Groff was born in Wooster, Ohio, December 8, 1842. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar and immediately afterwards commenced practice in the city of Toledo. He at once became a prominent figure in politics and continued as such until '70, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb. In '77 he came to Omaha, where he has since resided. Although a strong republican, he was elected district judge in '87 on a non partisan ticket, and has since attended to nearly all criminal business in the district.

Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—Bamberger, Boom & Co., who sell dry goods, were burned out to-night. Four firemen were caught by falling walls and killed, and two more are reported missing. Their names are not known. The men were working close up to the building when the rear walls fell, catching them. The bodies of four have been taken out fearfully mangled. The building fronts on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh. The alarm was sounded at 7:10 and ten minutes after the flames were bursting from the windows of the third floor. Within a few minutes more part of the roof fell in. The fire department worked energetically, but it was soon seen that nothing could save the building, and their efforts were directed toward saving the Louisville hotel, two doors away. That building was smoking and it was a half hour's hard work to save it. A number of people, mostly servants were taken from the second and third stories in the rear by ladders.

Conservative estimates place Bamberger, Boom & Co.'s loss at $800,000. At 2:30 the fire is still burning slowly and two or three small stores are being consumed.

LATER—At 4:30 the fire is completely under control. It is now known definitely that six firemen were killed by falling walls. The bodies of five have been recovered—Edward Barry, Samuel Stacking, John Monlan, Edward Wiegler and Pat Foley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 16.—Six deaths resulted from last night's fire The rain this morning extinguished the fire, which burned the building in which were Bamberger, Boom & Co. and other firms. The heaviest losses are as follows. Bamberger, Boom & Co., $687,000; Louis Grauman & Co., shoes, $65,000; L. Bretzfelder & Co., hats, $55,000. Loss on smaller buildings brings the total to $1,233,000.

Nagle Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—Judge Sawyer in the United States circuit court this morning rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of Deputy Marshal David Nagle, and discharged Nagle from custody. A bill of exceptions filed by counsel for the state was allowed by the court, and pending appeal to the United States supreme court Nagle was ordered released on his own recognizance with bonds fixed at $5,000.

The decision was very long. It gives a review of the circumstances of the past year which culminated in the recent tragedy. In commenting on the subject of jurisdiction, Judge Sawyer says. There is no conflict between the authority of the state and of the United States. The state in such cases is subordinate and the national government paramount.

He continues: There can be no doubt that the jurisdiction of the United States is not affected by reason of the location where the homicide occurred. The main questions the court considers are: First, was the homicide committed by the petitioner while acting in the discharge of a duty imposed upon him by the constitution and laws of the United States? and second, was the homicide necessary or was it reasonably apparent to the mind of the petitioner at the time and under the circumstances then existing that the killing was necessary in order to a full and complete discharge of such duty.

The court decided that the marshal is a peace officer, so far as keeping the peace in any matter wherein the sovereignty of the United States is concerned, and he has all the power of a sheriff as to such matters. The court further declares that only a United States marshal or his deputy could have performed the duty of protecting Field, the use of state police being impracticable as the powers of a sheriff would have ended at the borders of his county.

Judge Sawyer states: After mature consideration we have reached the conclusion that the homicide in question was committed by the petitioner while acting in the discharge of a duty imposed upon him by the constitution and laws of the United States.

Mahone's Opponents.

NORFOLK, Va., September 16.—A conference has been called by General Groner, formerly chairman of the wing of the republican party of Virginia who opposed General Mahone's plan of party organization. The conference will be held October 1st at the Exchange hotel, Richmond. The call is made by General Groner in his personal capacity, as it is understood he does not feel he holds any official position since the compromise thought to be effected by the national republican committee at Washington early last the recognition of Mahone's wing of the party at Washington since that time.

Murder by a Woman.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, September 16.—Frank Amos, one of the most prominent citizens of Morgan county, was murdered at his home in the western part of this county by Mrs. Hampton, his niece, who literally hacked his face and head to pieces with a butcher knife, which she had carried for weeks avowedly for that purpose. The murder grew out of a law suit in which the testimony of Amos threw the costs on Hampton.

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

Sovereign Grand Lodge Takes up Important Business.

The Amount to Lower the Age of Eligibility Debated.

A Convention of Colored Republicans Held in Boston.

They Complain of Their Political Treatment by the Party.

Odd Fellows at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, September 17.—The most important matter considered to-day by the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows was the proposition to change the age of eligibility to members to from 21 to 18. After discussion it was defeated.

Representative Crocker, of Illinois, offered a resolution authorizing lodges in cities of 35,000 or more population to assess on members a per capita tax of fifteen cents to keep up employment bureaus and public library organized in the order. It was referred to a committee.

A resolution by Cockburn, of Minnesota, declaring the sovereign grand lodge too large, and that a reduction in membership of one half would be beneficial, was referred to a committee.

Over one hundred delegates met to day and took initial steps toward forming a national association of Rebekah degree lodges.

The first of a series of competitive drills of Patriarchs Militant was held this afternoon. The committee of judges consisted of officers of state troops of Patriarchs Militant and two United States army officers. Cantons Occident, No. 1, of Chicago, and Monumental No. 2, of Baltimore, went through the manœuvers. The day closed with a cross parade.

Dissatisfied Negroes.

BOSTON, September 17.—A body of colored men met to-day pursuant to call inviting a conference of leading colored men to assist in the organization of a movement to secure from the political party of their affiliation a fair share in its responsibilities, opportunities and honors A resolution was adopted declaring that they ask for no favors that are with the color from other citizens, or to which they are not entitled, but "we do ask for that civil and political homogeneity which invades no man's private social rights but which does debase the foundation of national unity. We do not believe that all our grievances can be cured by politics. We counsel against entering politics for a live hood in lieu of entering other fields of industry. We emphasize the importance of acquiring homes, landed and personal property and urge the necessity of education. We condemn the brutal outrages committed upon our people in the south. We warn our countrymen that if the violence done women and children, burning school houses and churches, destruction of homes and the murder of defenseless men are not prevented by the strong arm of the law, the patience, long suffering and forbearance, characteristics of our people, will be goaded into striking out in self defense. We pray to be permitted to live within the law, but if we are driven to live otherwise the flame will not be ours." A permanent committee was appointed to carry out the purpose outlined in the call.

Wool Manufacturers.

BOSTON, September 17.—The executive committee of the national association of wool manufacturers is in session here to-day. The question of free carpet wools is one of the principal topics under discussion. No action has as yet been taken, but the quarterly bulletin just published says editorially: "It is admitted that the 1867 duties upon carpet wools were not designed to serve as protective duties, but were imposed for purely revenue purposes. We cannot subscribe to the claim now made that the conditions have so changed in twenty years that a protective duty is now desirable and would be advantageous. The argument is that the conditions then existing which removed all necessity for a protective duty on carpet wools have been increased and intensified by the lapse of time. Prohibitory or highly protective duty on the cheaper grades of wool would not enable the production in this country of wools similar to those now imported for this purpose. Manufacturers would be justified in insisting that low grades of carpet wool should be put upon the free list. These low grades of carpet wools are almost entirely materials upon which a revenue duty was imposed when the government needed money, from which it has now since been removed. The argument in favor of free carpet wools is vastly stronger than that which was made for free hides. The difficulty in the way of giving manufacturers the full benefit of the principle arises from the trouble in securing at the custom houses classification necessary for the prevention of frauds. We hold this difficulty to be the only valid argument that can be urged against the free admission of carpet wools."

The proceedings of the executive committee are private.

Fatal Prize Fight.

ST. LOUIS, September 17.—A brutal prize fight occurred here last night which resulted in the death of one of the participants. Thomas E. Jackson, 18 years old, is the victim. He fought Ed Ahearn, the local light weight champion, seven bloody rounds. At the opening of the seventh he fell fainting in his second's arms. The fight throughout was the most desperate ever witnessed in the ring, science being lost. By the time half a dozen rounds had been fought the men and their seconds were covered with blood, as was the sawdust on the floor of the ring, while the water with which the fighters sponged was red as blood itself.

When Jackson fell unconscious, he was carried to a room above the saloon and three physicians called in. They worked vigorously but without avail. At 1 o'clock this morning Jackson died. He was a son of George M. Jackson, the well known local greenbacker. The affair created intense excitement, as prominent people are likely to become involved. The spectators were principally Pool alley sports, who made up a purse of $80, for which the men, or rather boys, contested. Two-ounce hard gloves were used. Chief of Police Kinder has ordered the arrest of all parties concerned in the affair.

An eye witness of the battle says it was one of the goodest contests ever witnessed. After the first round science was entirely disregarded. The bodies of the men were stripped and blotched with blood, their sights stained and gloves slippery, both having bled freely from nose and face. The crowd which contributed the $80 for which the men were fighting cheered them on, while the floor was getting slippery from their blood. In the eleventh and last round both men were so weak they could hardly stand up. Ahearn with an effort struck Jackson a swinging blow which floored him, Ahearn falling on top of him from the impetus of his own blow. When time was called for the twelfth round Jackson was put on his feet and shoved forward by his seconds, but almost immediately fell back unconscious.

His body as seen at the morgue presents a horrible appearance The upper hang in shreds, the face is one livid mass of battered human flesh, black and blue and terribly swollen The eyes does not show marks of bruises to any great extent, so the man must have received all the blows in the face and head

Ahearn, the surviving principal, was arrested this afternoon He seems to be proud of the fight he made, and says Jackson must have had heart disease The proprietors of the saloon where the fight occurred, one of the seconds and the two time keepers have been arrested, and several more will probably be joined the bars before morning, so there are many uneasy "sports" to night. Young Jackson left home about a month ago on account of a quarrel with his father, who it appears had objected to his part in pugilistic encounters in the gymnasium

A Narrow Escape.

AUCKLAND, September 16.—The Congo steamer Wainui has brought to this port the captain and crew of the British ship Garston, Captain Davis, from Sydney, N. S. W., for San Francisco, which foundered in mid ocean. The shipwrecked sailors were twenty two days in an open boat without food or water. On the 22d day the men, driven to desperation by hunger and thirst, decided that one of their number must be sacrificed to save the lives of the others. They were casting lots to see who should be the victim when they sighted Wallis and Natives of the island assisted the exhausted men to and and treated them in the kindest manner A mission boat took them to Congo. Advices by steamer Wainui announce the death of the queen of the Congo is ands

Indian Trouble Feared.

NEEDLES, Cal., September 16.—Intelligence has reached here of anticipated trouble with Indians at Hackberry, Ariz. Prominent citizens of Hackberry have telegraphed to Kingman for arms and ammunition. The cause of the trouble is not definitely known, though it has been feared for some time that the Hualpi Indians were dissatisfied The tribe has been holding a big pow-wow and war dance in the mountains adjacent to Hackberry for some weeks, and though it was called a dance for rain old settlers have predicted trouble Lieut Hersey, of Fort Mojave, is at Hackberry, and says trouble is inevitable. Citizens of Hackberry are fortifying and sending their families away.

Followed Her Friends.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., September 16.—Della Walker, aged 19 years, committed suicide by drowning at Langdon, N. H., Friday night. She was a daughter of F. C. Walker, and was a beautiful and accomplished girl. She attended the Vermont academy for two years, Smith college for one year and passed two years in the Boston Art museum She was spending her vacation at home, expecting to return this week, The cause of the suicide is a mystery. She was the intimate friend of Miss Winner of Keene and Miss Walker of Springfield, Vt., both of whom committed suicide last winter.

Whitney's Reply.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—In response to a telegram of congratulation sent yesterday by Secretary Tracy to his predecessor on the successful trial of the new cruiser Baltimore, the following was received this morning at the navy department

LENOX, Mass., September 17.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Many thanks for your kind dispatch. I have felt certain the result would be satisfactory, as I do also that you will continue to raise the standard, and in time register much higher results than these.

Signed, W. C. WHITNEY.

Strike at Pueblo.

PUEBLO, September 17.—Employes of the Philadelphia Smelter, numbering over 200, struck last night. Last June furnace men made application for eight hour shifts during the summer and their request was granted with the understanding that twelve hour shifts would be renewed the 15th of September. Under the eight hour plan those men who had been getting $3 for twelve hours were paid $2.50 and those who had been getting $2.75 were paid $2.25. On the 15th of this month a delegation of employes waited upon the managers with a request that the eight hour system be continued. This the managers positively refused to concede, hence the strike.

Colorado K. of P.

DENVER, Colo., September 17.—Several hundred delegates to the Colorado grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, arrived in the city last night, and this morning the time of the business session at the city hall was taken up installing new delegates to the grand lodge and by an address of welcome to the visitors by Grand Chancellor Edgar Caypless. The address was responded to by Grand Vice Chancellor Wade of Trinidad. After this the lodge adjourned to 1:30, when it participated in a parade. This evening the grand lodge are guests of the entertainment committee at the Grand opera house, and to-morrow night will be given a banquet.

Grand lodge A. F. & A. M. convened at Masonic hall to-day. Nothing but routine business was transacted.

Serious Railroad Accident.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 15.—A special from Corning says: An Erie passenger train on the Tioga river branch ran into a Fall Brook freight train at Tioga Junction this evening. About twenty passengers are reported injured, some fatally. All the passenger coaches burned.

The train was coming down a heavy grade, and owing to slippery track and refusal of the air brake to work, the engineer was unable to stop the train at the station, and it rushed by, crashing into one of the Fall Brook engines, completely demolishing both the smoker and three passengers. The cars were smashed into kindling wood. The wreck caught fire and it was with difficulty some of the passengers were rescued from the burning wreck. A message was sent to Elmira asking for medical aid and a train. In the meantime doctors from Lawrenceville and Tioga had arrived and given all possible assistance. Stretchers were quickly provided and the wounded were carried to neighboring houses.

The names of the dead are Eugene Dagenaue, news boy, Harry Oliver, of Union, N. Y. The wounded number 15 or 20. Some of them sustained very serious bruises, cuts and scalds, others had limbs fractured. It is feared two or three will die Among the injured is Mrs. G. N. Wright, of Spokane Falls, W. T., who sustained a fracture of the left leg

A Fire at St. Joseph

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., September 15.—The main building of the new exposition was a most complete y destroyed by fire to-night. The fire broke out in the hall just after an entertainment in the great amphitheatre had closed. The building and a large part of the contents were consumed in spite of the efforts of the fire department. The building is situated two miles from town and an estimate of losses is hard to get. It is thought however that the loss will reach nearly $250 000

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., September 16.—The main building of main exposition and all the exhibits were reduced to ashes by yesterday's fire Loss $300 000

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. September 16.—Captain Foster of this city who had charge of the cereal exhibition, had assembling room in the art hall He retired early last night No one thought to awaken him when the fire started and he was burned to death

Another Indian Deal.

WASHINGTON September 16.—Secretary Noble to-day appointed R. V. Belt, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, A. M. Tinker, Indian inspector, and G. W. Parker, special Indian agent, a commission to negotiate with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians in Dakota for the surrender of 789,000 acres of their lands. Indians on the Sisseton reservation have already agreed to take lands in severalty. The commission is instructed not to enter upon its duties until after patents in severalty for 27 857 acres have been delivered, which will probably be done within the present month Each male Indian of the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribe over 21 years who receives land in severalty under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, thereby becomes a citizen of the United States

New Mexico's Constitution.

DENVER, September 16.—A Santa Fe special to the Republican says The constitutional convention resumed debate on the report of the judicial committee In committee of the whole the proposition to make supreme judges appointive instead of elective was carried by a small majority, but another vigorous attack upon this provision is expected when the article comes up for final adoption Interest in the school question was revived to day, when Springer, of San Miguel, presented a minority report from the committee on educational department It differs from the majority report in respect to simplicity, but is quite as binding in reference to the exclusive use of public funds for non sectarian purposes

Quarantine Against Colorado.

LINCOLN, Neb., September 16.—To-day Governor Thayer issued a proclamation quarantining Nebraska against the importation of cattle from Logan and Weld counties, Colorado This is done because there is said to be Texas fever in that region.

Arabs From Syria.

NEW YORK, September 16.—On the steamer Ream which arrived to-day were 100 Arabs from Syria They are locked up pending action as to their admission.

Murderers Escape.

SOMERSET, Pa., September 16.—The Nicely brothers, confined in jail here under sentence of death for the murder of farmer Umberger, this morning overpowered the sheriff, and when the deputy sheriff went to his assistance one of the brothers with the sheriff's revolver shot the deputy and made good their escape. The deputy sheriff's wound is a serious one and may result fatally.

LATER—The Nicely brothers have been recaptured. Deputy Sheriff Bravemen lies at the point of death It is likely another attempt will be made at lynching before morning A careful search of the cells and prisoners made directly after the recapture of the Nicelys unearthed three more revolvers in the hands of the prisoners.

A Colored Man Appointed.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Secretary Windom to day appointed Robert H. Terrell, of Massachusetts, chief of the navy pay division, fourth auditor's office, vice Martin of Alabama, resigned. The new appointee is a colored man. He is a graduate of Harvard university and is at present engaged as teacher in the colored normal school of Washington. Terrell is a son of Harrison Terrell, a faithful servant of General Grant, who was with him during his last illness and who is now a messenger in the war department.

Cigar Makers' Convention.

NEW YORK, September 17.—At the second day's session of the Cigar Makers' International union to-day, President Strasser's biennial report stated that employment was gradually increasing. The increase in the number of cigars and cheroots produced during the years '88 and '89 was much smaller than during the years '86 and '87. In New York city, during the fiscal year ending June 6, there was a decrease of 2,675,783 cigars and cheroots. The union has now over 14,000 members. Receipts from all sources since the last convention were $47,172, expenditures up to September 1, $46,683, leaving a balance of $639.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Opening Services at the Congregational Church at Green Mountain Falls.

Last Sunday interesting services were held at Green Mountain Falls in connection with the formation and recognition of the Congregational church which has been gathered there this summer under the ministry of a Yale theological student, Mr Stephen B. L. Penrose, of Philadelphia. Under his efficient leadership a very tasteful wooden church has been erected, the total cost of which will be about $2500 00. The design is attractive. It is nearly square upon the ground, and the side walls supported by buttresses which, as well as the walls, are shingled. There is a spire and a small side tower or turret. It will seat two hundred people comfortably. About $1,700 has been raised and expended. It is desired to raise $200 00 more to make it comfortable for occupancy during the winter and it is expected next summer to raise the balance of $600 00 and complete the edifice in all its details. The Green Mountain Falls company generously gave the lots on which the church stands. Services were held in the new church on Sunday, Rev. James B. Gregg of Colorado Springs preaching the sermon and Rev C. M. Sanders, superintendent of the Home Missionary society, receiving the members of the church and conducting the communion service.

Mr Penrose who has served the church during the summer and has been largely instrumental in raising the money and securing the erection of the house of worship has endeared himself to all hearts in the community and will be greatly missed now that he returns to his studies at New Haven. A very pleasant reception was tendered to him at the adjoining homes of Mr John Potter and Mr. ? Barnes. The Philharmonic society of which Mr Penrose was the organizer and director presented him with a testimonial of their regard in the form of an elegantly bound and illustrated volume of "The Boyhood of Christ" by Gen. Lew Wallace. By his thoughtful and strong preaching, by his genial disposition by his unselfish and hearty interest in all classes and conditions in the community Mr Penrose has won for himself in a remarkable degree the respect and cordial affection of all.

It is probable that regular services will be maintained through the winter in the new church.

Mr. Cochran general manager of the Colorado Midland railway, left for New York Tuesday to be gone some days. There has been a report current for some days that a deal is being planned between the Denver and Rio Grande, the Denver and Rio Grande Western, and the Midland, and it is considered that the fact that several of the prominent Western officials and President Moffat, of the Denver and Rio Grande, are already in New York, and Mr Cochran on his way there, points strongly to the conclusion that the reported deal has some foundation in fact. The officials of the roads in question who are in this city pronounce the rumor to be entirely without foundation.

County Politics.

The local political pot is now boiling nicely. At almost every street corner of an evening can be found little groups of citizens discussing the probable action of the republican county convention on the 28th, and the fitness of the announced candidates. Perhaps the most important move yet made on the chess board was the announcement made Wednesday that Mr E. E. Eaton, for so many years the efficient and popular county clerk of El Paso county, would not again permit his name to be used in the convention for that office.

At Colorado City Wednesday the primaries for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention were held. The list of names given below are the delegates selected, and they were elected with but very little opposition. So far as known they are unpledged to any candidates. The following is the list of delegates selected and the vote cast.

A Z Sheldon 9?, ? E Clark, 85, C. ? Taylor 88, ? E. Barber, 85, Anthony Bott 87, W. R. McCrea, 87, ? ? Hunt, 90, Chas Stockbridge, 97; ? ? Stewart 85, ? A Cochran, 90.

The following persons also received votes: ? K Vannatta, ?; ? P. Jackson, 8; ? M. Jackson, 3 M W Stone, 1; R Smith 2.

Another Child Abuser.

George Cochran president of the El Paso county humane society, was called to Florissant on Tuesday to assist in prosecuting a Mrs Sterrett, charged with cruelty in beating her adopted child, Hattie Dunegan, aged 12 years. It appears that the adopted parents of the child have always been very kind to it, but on the 13th for some reason, the woman lost control of herself and beat the child with a stick and dragged it by the hair of the head. The neighbors who witnessed the transaction are greatly incensed, and the woman was arrested and taken before the justice on Tuesday. A defense was set up that the child had only been moderately punished, and that the bruises on its person were made by a fall from a hay loft. A decision had not been rendered when the officer came away, but he was of the opinion that the justice would bind Mrs. Sterrett over to the grand jury.

Marriage licenses have been issued from the office of the county clerk to Daniel Harrington of Aspen and Miss Mary Murphy of Colorado Springs, and Edward Gaby of Salida and Miss Lillian Ashby of this city. The latter couple were united in the bonds of matrimony at Grace church Tuesday, the Rev. A. R. Kieffer officiating.

Counterfeiter Captured.

On Tuesday afternoon last Marshal Clark of Colorado City arrested Frank Salem at that place upon a charge of being a counterfeiter. When arrested he had in his possession spurious coin, and it was proved that he had passed some of it. He also attempted to induce other persons at that place to engage with him in the manufacture of the coin by using the refuse matter from the glass works to adulterate with. The marshal turned the prisoner over to the sheriff and he was brought to this city. Yesterday morning he was given an examination before United States Commissioner Severy, United States District Attorney Fleming of Denver appearing to prosecute. The evidence was strongly against the prisoner and he was bound over to the United States grand jury at Denver in the sum of $1,000. He could not give bail and was taken to the Arapahoe county jail yesterday afternoon.

Wednesday afternoon a party of section hands at work on the D. & R. G. track a short distance above this city noticed two men riding in a buggy and leading a white horse with a saddle upon it. When a short distance from the men the horse was turned loose. They immediately secured the animal and brought it to this city, where it is in the hands of the city authorities. The horse is branded X within a circle on the shoulder. What the men who left the animal were doing with it can only be conjectured.

Miss Margaret Wilson, sister of Mr. Alex Wilson, died Tuesday at Hayden's Divide. Miss Wilson has been for several years connected with the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.

MONUMENT MATTERS.

MONUMENT, Sept. 19, '89.

Mrs. Farrar and children are the guests of Mrs. W. B. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs Ferr of Harrisburg, Pa., are the guests of their cousin, A. F. Woodward.

Mrs. F. W. Rustin is being visited by her brother, Clarence Dobson, of Blue Earth City, Minn.

We notice the familiar face of ? W. Mudge once more upon our streets. He returned last Saturday from Green Mountain Falls, where he has been spending the summer.

Dr. Cook of Memphis, Tenn., who has been spending the summer here, left last week for Canon City. He is much improved in health, and speaks in glowing terms of Monument as a summer resort.

The heaviest frost of the season fell on the night of the 16th. Vines of all kinds were killed, though but little damage was done to potatoes as they were too well matured.

Many of our farmers are preparing for a display of their products at the state fair. Among the number is Joan Pring, who has a sheaf of oats measuring five feet eight inches, raised without irrigation.

Mrs Zeiu, sister of Mrs A. F. Woodward, left last Saturday to join her husband, who has lately moved to Salt Lake City from Denver. He expects to engage in mercantile business in that city.

Among the number who visited Rocky Ford on Monday were. C. D. Ford, R. Herrick and wife, O. P. Jackson and P. M. Keen. They report plenty of good watermelons, and of course a good time.

Mrs Lierd has returned from Minneapolis, Minn., where she went last spring to have an operation performed for cancer of the eye. She has fully recovered from the effects and is well and hearty, notwithstanding she is over seventy years of age.

George Boudricks of Cottage Grove, Oregon, has returned to dispose of his large ranch near Monument, and will make his future home on the Pacific coast. Mr Boudricks and family left here last April on account of his wife's health, she being obliged to seek a lower altitude. Her many friends on the Divide will be glad to hear of her improved health. MICAWBER.

DIED

FRENCH—At Denver, August 28, 1889, Lizzie B., wife of Charles B. French

MORLEY—At his residence in Windsor, N. Y., September 8th, 1889, James Henry Morley.

GREENOUGH—On Wednesday, 18th inst., Arthur T. Greenough, youngest son of the late David S. Greenough, of Boston, Mass., in the 32d year of his age.

Interment at Boston.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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LOST—Child's cloak, wine colored, flannel body—with brown checked skirt, lace collar. Please leave at 124 S. Nevada. w-21-tf

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Executive Committee—Bernard Gilpin, F. A. Waters, T. E. Baxter.

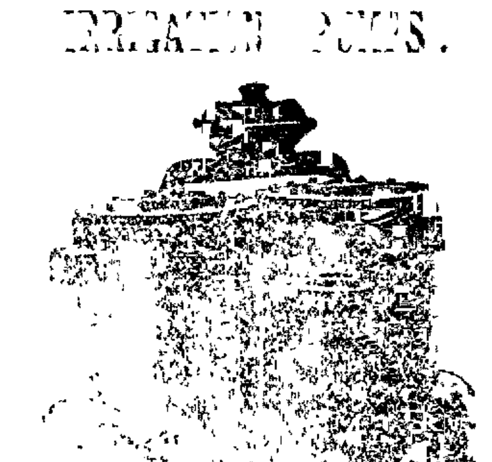
Round-Up Commissioners—Bernard Gilpin, C. A. Lansing, T. E. Lowe.

Foreman of the Round-up—J. J. Eubanks.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $500 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $5.00 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO. } Sept. 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County court, El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 9, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: James Garvey, of Colorado Springs Post office, Colo., D. S. No. 14354, for the sw se qr, sec. 23, tp No 13s, in range No. 67w, of 6 p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz. Harry H. Ball, Adam K. Huffman, Henry D Gortner, Zedekiah McNew, all of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-21-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO. } Sept. 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District court, at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo., on November 15, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: George B Southcotte, of Colorado Springs Post office, El Paso County, Colo., D. S. No. 13134, for the se qr sw qr, sw qr se qr sec 4, and ne qr nw qr, nw qr ne qr, sec. 9, tp 13, range 65w, 6 p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. W. Long, H. J. Woolery, John Hale and J. W. Scott, all of Colorado Springs Post office, Colo. F. E. BALDWIN Register.

w-21 6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO. } Sept. 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 16, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: John Allen Doubleday, of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colo., D. S. No. 14,095, for the sw qr sw qr sec 8, w hf nw qr sec 17, tp 13s, of range 65w, 6 p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Scott, Chas. W. Long, H. J. Woolery, and Herbert Skinner, all of Colorado Springs Post Office, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-21-6

ELECTRICITY

COME TO STAY.

Owing to the extensive patronage received during his brief stay at Colorado Springs, and the desire of many citizens and sojourners to avail themselves of his treatment,

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO } August 12th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on September 30th, 1889, at 9 a.m, viz: Duncan McPherson, Pre D. S. No 13645 for the e hf se qr sec 22, nw qr nw qr sec 26, ne qr ne qr sec 27, tp 14s, range 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Amber Griffin, Thomas Lockhart, Thomas E. Wilson, George Bodfish, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

wh-17-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO., July 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk District Court, El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on September 18th, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: Edward R. Mays, Pre D. S. No. 11953 for the w hf nw qr, ne qr nw qr, nw qr ne qr sec 7 tp 13 s, range 65 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. W. Long, H. J. Woolery, E. G. Walls, De Long Williams, all of Colorado Springs, Colo

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

wh 3-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., } August 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District court for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on November 1st, 1889, viz: Sheffield Phelps, Pre. D. S. 14,491, for the sw qr sec 2, tp 12 s, range 67 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. B. Burton, George Doran, George Riggles, John Stevens, all of Husted P. O., El Paso county, Colorado.

w 7-6 F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., } August 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the County court for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 19, 1889, viz: Ellen M. Reed Pre-emption D. S 14,971 for the w hf ne qr, sec 33, tp 13 s, range 65 west. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William F. Roberts, Fine F. Jones, James E. Wiley, Alexander O. Ferguson all of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo.

w-7-6 F. E. BALDWIN, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., } August 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District court for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 28, 1889, viz: James A. McCoy, Pre. D. S. 14,360, for the sw qr nw qr, w hf sw qr sec 3, and se qr ne qr sec 4, tp 14 s, range 65 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George B. Southcotte, Abraham L. Nelson, W. George Doubleday, Frank Morton, John Gilmore, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colorado. F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-7-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., } August 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on September 23, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: Eben T. Massey, Pre. D. S. No. 14,5.4, for the n hf nw qr Sec. 5, Twp. 13 s, range 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward Mayes, Charles W. Long, Enoch G. Walls, Andrew Malloy, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w 10-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO } August 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of District Court of El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 14th, 1889, at 9 a. m. viz: Myra Lee Soward, Preemption D. S. No. 14773 for the nw ¼ ne ¼, sec 29; s ½ se ¼ and ne ¼ se ¼ sec. 20, tp 14 s, range 67 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Everett S. Curtis, Elizabeth Scarborough, Burke ? ?, ? ? Spackman, Joan ? Curtis of Colorado Springs, Colo., James Smith, of Falcon Post office, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w 1- 84

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